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THE WHITE FLAG.

THE RIMAC FLOATS IT ON THE BREEZE

The Peruvian Vessel Huascar Runs Down the Rimac and Captures Her—A Heavy Loss to Chilian Army—The Peruvian Congress in Session—Political Matters, Etc.

PANAMA, August 12.—Advices from Lima to July 13th, gives the particulars of the capture of the Chilian transport "Rimac," by the Peruvian men-of-war "Huascar" and "Union", off point Henre-Jara, a short distance south of Antofagasta. The "Rimac" was armed with four thirty-two pounders, but when overtaken by the superior speed of the "Union" and "Huascar," she made very little resistance, firing one or two shots and then hoisting the white flag. It is regarded as a very important capture since she had on board a cavalry regiment from the crack Chilian army corps; two hundred and fifteen horses, three hundred Columbian rifles, with a large store of ammunition, four hundred tons English coal and a great quantity of clothing, food and munitions of war.

The Rimac herself was bought by the Chilian government only a few weeks ago for $70,000 and her cargo is valued at a million of soles.

The ordinary sessions of the Peruvian congress were opened July 28, and the customary message was read. Jose Maria Quimper has succeeded Don Emelio Del Salove in the ministry as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Selove was compelled, by delicate health to resign. The first acts of the new ministry were to declare in force the decree establishing the payment of all customs duties in silver or its equivalent and suspending the service of the sinking fund on the home debt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HAVANA, August 21.—A French steamer from Vera Cruz brings news from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst. Peace prevails throughout the republic. There is a strong and growing public feeling in favor of the re-election of President Diaz as the only man who can protect the country against another revolution, but he firmly declines to serve another term, even if the constitutional amendment prohibiting his re-election is repealed. A great many foreigners are constantly detected in instigating a revolution. Several of them have already been expelled. Under the influence of peace and energy displayed by President Diaz industry and commerce are reviving. The revenue of the government at Vera Cruz during the month of July amounted to $500,000, an increase of $420,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Withdrawal of the Guard from Chelsea

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Two new cases have been reported to the board of health this morning—Mrs. F. Muhbrandon and N. E. Speers. Four deaths have occurred—J. H. Haven, Frank Lindsay, Camille Geninani and Richard Majors, (colored). At a meeting of the citizens residing in the southern portion of the city, held last night, strong resolutions were adopted protesting against the enforcement of the law recently passed by the state board of health at Nashville prohibiting citizens to venture beyond their premises between the hours of 6 p. m. and 4 a. m.

A telegram from Rogersville, east Tennessee, announces the death yesterday of Captain Sam R. Gatamon, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, who was recently assistant attorney-general of the criminal court.

At noon to-day, the guards which had been stationed in the streets between here and Chelsea for the purpose of the isolation of that suburb, so that it should not become infected with yellow fever, were withdrawn by the city authorities. The citizens of Chelsea threw so many obstacles in the way of the attempted quarantine restrictions, and objected so strenuously to its further continuance, that the authorities were all forced to abandon their efforts.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Twenty-six cases in all were reported to-day—seven white and nineteen colored. Two additional deaths have occurred—Amanda Yates, colored, and Ellen Roach. The last named resided beyond the city limits.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the committee of safety this morning, the Rev. Dr. Boggs, John J. Johnson, general W. J. Smith, D. F. Goodyear and W. W. Thatcher were appointed a committee to estimate the expenses necessary for the maintainance of the people now in camps until it is safe for them to return to the city. The expenses of the safety committee to date are $1645. All moneys deposited with the National Park bank of New York for the credit of the First National bank of Memphis, will be paid in Memphis free of charge. The Odd Fellows have appealed to absent members for funds to enable them to nurse the sick members of their order. This is done to avoid the necessity of the grand master calling for assistance from the order at large. The "Shoulder to Shoulder" club of St. Andrew's society of Memphis, calls on their sister societies for assistance. All communications should be addressed to R. W. Landis. The thermometer has ranged from 67 to 91.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The national board of health instructed its executive committee not to issue rations to individuals or to communities threatened or infected by yellow fever, except in cases where persons are detained under supervision, in order to prevent the spread of the disease, and even then only for the period of detention and for the purpose of preventing individual suffering, otherwise unavoidable. In other words, the board will not furnish rations at all to those who remain in Memphis or other infected cities and will furnish them to persons in camp under supervision only for a limited time and under exceptional circumstances.

At a meeting of the Howard association held to-night, it was determined to withhold the appeal to the charity of the nation until every dollar of the money in the treasury had been expended. All the prominent sick are progressing favorably except General G. S. Skeffington, whose condition is considered critical.

Wouldn't Pay for the Drinks.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, August 21.—B. B. Pearson, superintendent of public education of Harrison county, killed John D. Conkerton, of New Orleans, between three and four o'clock this evening. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel about drinks that Conkerton claimed Pearson had not paid for.

Pearson remarked that any one that wanted to fight him should come out of the bar-room. Conkerton advanced on Pearson. Pearson drew his pistol and fired. Conkerton started to run, and Pearson fired again. One shot passed through Conkerton's arm and flattened against his skull above the right eye. The other shot entered his left side and lodged on the right side.

Premier Waddington's Speech.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, August 21.—Premier Waddington, in a speech delivered at a banquet given to the council general of Aisne, energetically defended the Ferry educational bill. Referring to amnesty he said the question was definitely settled, and that the government would vigorously oppose any attempt to reopen it. The government adhered to the resolution declaring M. Blanqui's election illegal. Discussing the internal situation of France, he said if nothing untoward should occur some important reductions in taxation might be looked for next year. M. Waddington concluded by saying that the relations between France and the foreign powers were of the most friendly character.

The Russian Contracts.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Little can be learned here with regard to the reported large contract by the American ship builders with the Russian government for the construction of a fleet of cruisers, but it is understood that Mr. Wharton Barker, of this city, who was sent to St. Petersburg to promote Philadelphia's ship building interests, has succeeded in obtaining the vast ship building contract which will bring nearly $20,000,000 to this city, or divide that sum between Philadelphia and Chester.

The Utica Track.

UTICA, N. Y., August 21.—The unfinished pacing race of yesterday was won to-day by Sleepy Tom. Best time 2:14. The 2:24 race was won by Alley in three straight heats. Best time 2:22. Lidia Barrett was drawn after the second heat on account of lameness, and it is asserted that the race was a fraudulent one. There was $800 in the track pool box. In the special purse each for Barus and Hopeful, the former won. Best time 2:16.

A BILKED BIPED.

CASANAVE LEFT HOLDING THE BAG.

How He Has Been Fooled by His Associates and the Administration that He Made—Hayes a Fraud and Hypocrite—Another Chapter of Louisiana Bitterness.

Washington Post.

Mr. Casanave, one of the members of the Louisiana returning board, which elected Mr. Hayes by throwing out 10,000 Tilden votes, has been in the city for the last three weeks endeavoring to induce the beneficiaries of his fraud to assist him in averting the financial ruin which threatens him. His companions are all, he says, execution-proof, and the debt of $5,000 for defending the board and keeping them out of the penitentiary, has fallen on him. He has related to a correspondent of the Boston Herald how the administration has treated him, from which we make the following extracts:

When the criminal proceedings were begun, Anderson and Wells, against whom the prosecution was especially directed, employed Messrs. Cullom and Castillane, attorneys, to defend. I assented to it upon assurance from Mr. Anderson, who showed me a letter, which I supposed written by Secretary Sherman, to the effect that funds would be sent to defray all expenses incurred for our defense. After the trial and acquittal of Anderson, Messrs. Cullom and Castellane demanded their fee, and after repeated efforts to collect it they sued the board and got judgment; the other members having nothing, my property was seized and advertised for sale by the sheriff to pay the amount.

"The judgment was originally $5,000, but $1,875 have been paid, leaving a balance of $3,125."

"Do the other members of the board refuse to pay this amount?"

"Well, they have failed to do it."

"Are they not holding fat officers."

"Yes; Anderson, Wells and Kenner, and all their family connections, numbering not less than forty persons, are drawing money from the United States government, besides the stealings, which, if what everybody says is true, amount every month to as much as this judgment."

"Before coming here I called upon Anderson and Kenner, who refused to pay anything. I went to Wells's office frequently to see him, but could never find him. He is difficult to find. Seeing that I could get no assistance from the other members, and being pressed continuously for payment by the attorneys, who threatened to sell me out at sheriff's sale if I did not pay speedily, I thought I would come to Washington and seek relief from those I had helped into high and lucrative offices, which they now hold. This is what brought me here. I could get nothing out of the officers in Louisiana, therefore I came to try those higher up, but no less the creatures of the returning board."

"How many appointments have Anderson, Wells and Kenner of the family connections and friends in the New Orleans custom house?"

"Not less than fifty, including sons, sons-in-law and sons' fathers-in-law and their sons. To illustrate: There is Anderson, deputy collector, salary $3,000; Anderson's son, clerk, salary $1,400; Ben Bloomfield (Anderson's son's father-in-law), auditor, $2,500; George L. Bloomfield, (son of Ben and brother-in-law of Anderson's son) clerk, $1,200; Ms. Natti (friend of Anderson), salary $1,400; Louis Demaraise (friend of Anderson), salary $2,500; William R. Johnson (friend of Anderson), salary $1,600, and Louis E. Salles (also friend of Anderson), $2,000. (Mr. Salles has charge of the dead-head and sinecure roll, which has drawn from the treasury from $1,500 to $3,000 for each month since Anderson and Wells have controlled the New Orleans custom-house, and this fact must be well known at the secretary of the treasury). Louis M. Kenner, deputy naval officer, salary $2,500; a brother, Alexander Kenner, clerk, $1,000; another brother, Dick Kenner, $900 per annum. Wells is surveyor of the port, at a salary, consisting of fees, upwards of $3,000; his son, Alex. Wells, deputy surveyor, at a salary of $2,500; R. Robinson, (son-in-law of Wells), salary $1,600; S. S. Wells (son), salary $1,080, and others of the family connections."

"Who have you seen about this matter of relieving you from paying this judgment?"

"I called on the president, in company with General Sypher, the next day after my arrival. He treated me courteously, but made no offer to relieve me, and remarked that he had nothing to do with it, but advised me to see Anderson, who he thought would settle it. I also called on Secretary McCrary, who expressed much sympathy for me, and said: 'If I was able I would pay this judgment myself, but I am a poor man, and live entirely on my salary. I should be paid at once.'" I next saw Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, to whom I explained my case. They advised me to see Assistant Secretary Hawley, which I did in company with General Sypher. Mr. Hawley referred me to Shellabarger, who assured me, on the promise of Mr. Hawley, that the money would be raised on the return of Mr. Sherman, who was then in Maine and would be home in a week. I waited and called on Mr. Sherman on his return, who received me very cordially; I stated my case to him and showed him a copy of the sheriff's writ. He answered that he knew nothing about it, and that he did not see why Anderson didn't settle this matter; but that the money ought to be raised, and that he would give me one hundred dollars, which he attempted to take from his pocket, remarking at the same time: 'You go and see some of the leading republicans and collect something from them.' My reply to him was: 'I have been to see the President and yourself, and I know no other leading republicans—is the best you can do for me, Mr. Secretary?' He answered: 'That is all I can do; I am only here on a salary and I can't pay everything.' I then took my hat, as I did so saying: 'I thank you, sir; that amount would not pay my traveling expenses to Washington.' Then I left his office, disappointed and depressed at the thought I was going to be sacrificed and ruined, while others were being enriched in high offices into which they had climbed on the ladder I helped to set up. I again sought the advice of Mr. Shellabarger. In my excited feelings I said that I would expose the whole matter of the returning board proceedings and go home and pocket the loss. He advised me not to 'throw the handle after the pot,' but write a letter, setting forth the facts in the case, and await results for a few days. I acted upon his advice and prepared a letter, which I delivered to the president and a copy to Mr. Sherman."

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1879.—Mr. President: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following facts, upon which I respectfully ask such relief as you may be able to offer me: In 1872 I was elected by the state senate of Louisiana a member of the returning board of that state. I did not desire or solicit the office, and I accepted it with great reluctance. In 1876 the grave and responsible duty of determining the result of the election for president of the United States devolved upon that board. Its deliberations were watched with profound solicitude by the whole country, while the leaders of the two great political parties hovered around it, awaiting the result of its deliberations with that intense anxiety only known to expectants of spoils of public office. The board found for the republicans, and the democrats disappointed and chagrined, at once commenced criminal proceedings against its members. Counsel were employed to defend at a stipulated fee of five thousand dollars, which Mr. T. C. Anderson assured me would be paid out of the funds to be sent from Washington. At the conclusion of the prosecution counsel demanded their fee, which not being paid, they instituted suit, and after a hearing in court, obtained judgment against all the members of the board. A writ of fieri facias, copy herewith inclosed, was issued, directing the sheriff to seize and sell sufficient property of the defendants to satisfy the judgment of $5,000, less $3,875. The sheriff, finding no property belonging to Anderson, Wells and Kenner, seized my property, and now holds the same subject to sale under his writ.

If my property is sacrificed under that execution it will render me bankrupt. I am a poor man, and unable to sustain such a loss. I have always assumed a full share of the responsibility attaching to the official acts of the returning board, although I have never enjoyed any of the fruits resulting from its finding, and in this connection I respectfully remind you that I held no office under your administration, and have derived no pecuniary benefits whatsoever therefrom; but on the contrary, I have sustained considerable loss in my business on account of my identity with the other three members, and their numerous family connections, are ongoing lucrative positions in the employ of the government.

I protest against being mulct for the cost of the criminal proceedings against the returning board while others enjoy the honor and emoluments resulting from its decision. It is neither just nor honorable to impose this heavy burden upon me. It would be more becoming the beneficiaries of our acts to discharge these debts.

Upon my arrival in Washington two weeks ago, I was assured upon the promise of Assistant Secretary Hawley that the amount required to satisfy the judgment would be raised as soon as the secretary returned.

I called upon Mr. Sherman yesterday, and he proffered me a contribution of one hundred dollars as the only relief he could offer me, which I was compelled to decline out of respect for the great funance minister of our government. I expect to take my departure for Louisiana in a few days, and if any arrangement can be made of this matter to offer me relief, and thus under which circumstance I believe I am justly and honorably entitled, I will be under obligations to you through whose influence it may be accomplished. I am, very respectfully,

G. CASANAVE.

Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the Treasury

DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose you a copy of an unofficial letter addressed to the president. Very respectfully,

G. CASANAVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1879.

"In a few hours after the delivery of this letter," he continued, "I was informed that $500 had been sent to Collector Badger at New Orleans, to apply on payment of the judgment, and that more would be sent. The next day I was told that $500 more had been forwarded, to be applied in the same manner, which I have since learned is not correct. The second instalment of $500 was not sent. On the morning of the 13th I received this dispatch from home:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 12, 1879.—Mr. Casanave, Washington, D. C.: Keeper at the stable; what am I to do? Sheriff's sale Saturday.

P. CASANAVE.

"This alarmed me, and I went at once with the dispatch to Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, and appealed to them to see Secretary Sherman immediately and get a definite answer, whether relief would be given me; and, if so, when, as the time set for the sale was then only three days off. If no relief was to be expected from the administration, I would go home at once and try to save my property. In a few hours this dispatch was handed me by Mr. Shellabarger, which he asked me to send, and I did so at my own expense.

SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13, 1879.—G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.: Keeper at the stable; custom-house street:

Should we send one thousand more on returning board judgment will you give reasonable time for balance?

SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

To which the following was a reply:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13, 1879.—Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, Washington, D. C.: If you send me two hundred and fifty dollars more, making a total of $1,750, and Casanave will give security not to dispose of his property, I will wait till January 1.

E. NORTH CULLOM.

"After reading this dispatch I said to Mr. Shellabarger that I desired the matter definitely settled, so that I could be relieved and my property released from the custody of the sheriff. Mr. Shellabarger wrote this substantially on the back of the telegram, enclosed it in an envelope, and I carried it to Mr. Sherman. In about an hour I called on Mr. Shellabarger to learn if he had received any answer. He said: Yes; Webb Hayes has just been here, and said that a detective reported that there was fraud and collusion in this matter, and that the whole thing was dropped, and that I should go to see the president. This statement overwhelmed me with surprise. I was completely dumbfounded. I finally said that I would go to see the president if Mr. Shellabarger would give me a note to him saying that he desired to see me. He gave me this card:

I recommend Casanave to call on the president, to give him the opportunity to speak to Casanave about the fraud that the detective spoke about, provided that the president so desires.

S. C.

"I called at the white house and learned that the president had gone for the day. This thing worried me terribly, and I went to my room thinking about Hayes charging me with fraud and collusion, fraud and collusion for $3,000, and even that amount. If raised, would not be paid to me, but might have made $50,000 once if I had committed a fraud, and I think it would have been in the interest of the country and good morals if I had taken the money; for I not doing so I have been pronounced a fool.

"Sleeping on the matter, I concluded that if I did not want to lose my character, as well as my property, I had better quit the company of Mr. Hayes and his secretary of the treasury. I determined to return home at once, and made preparations to do so, but before doing so I concluded to call once more on Mr. Shellabarger. I did so, and stated my grievance again, including the fraud story, which I denounced as false and infamous. He went to the secretary again, and in a little while returned and handed me this dispatch, which I signed and sent to Mr. Cullom:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1879.—E. North Cullom, Exchange alley, New Orleans, La.: Inclosed find telegram to be mailed to you at once, because one thousand to be paid on payment of the judgment, and that more would be sent. You will find January 1st sale cancelled.

G. CASANAVE.

"To which I received this reply:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 15, 1879.—G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.: I will not sell sale goes on.

E. NORTH CULLOM.

"I handed the dispatch to Mr. Shellabarger, who indorsed on the back as follows:

To Secretary Sherman: I telegraphed that I would send the $1,000 to-day and ask would stop sale and the plaintiff wait for the balance till January 1st, and this is the answer. What shall I do with the thousand dollars?

"I delivered this to Mr. Sherman at the cabinet meeting through a messenger. He returned it to Mr. Shellabarger, written as follows:

You may offer the twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

J. S.

"Upon receiving this I telegraphed to Cullom as follows (Mr. Shellabarger wrote the telegram):

If stop sale and wait for balance till January will send twelve hundred and fifty to-morrow and arrange the security you ask.

"To which I received the following reply, which I handed to Mr. Shellabarger late Friday evening:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 15, 1879.—G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.: see my telegram to Shellabarger and Wilson. Must have in hand seventeen hundred and fifty dollars by 10 a. m. to-morrow. If not, sale shall go on. The security you offer satisfactory.

E. NORTH CULLOM.

"On Saturday morning Mr. Shellabarger telegraphed Collector Badger to turn over the $500 for Cullom, and deposited $1,250 to Cullom's credit in Riggs bank, and he said Mr. Riggs had telegraphed Cullom to draw for that amount. About 2 o'clock I received this telegram from my brother:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 16, 1879.—G. Casanave, Washington, D. C: All proceedings stopped until January 1.

P. CASANAVE.

"Here ends the first chapter."

"Then, if I understand you correctly, the administration has paid on this judgment $1,750?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much still remains?"

"The balance of the judgment is $1,375, besides the costs of court and sheriff's costs, which will amount, perhaps, to $1,000 more."

"Who do you expect will pay all this?"

"I can't tell; but, according to the arrangement made with Mr. Cullom, who received the seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, I am expected to give security for its payment when I get home. When I was incarcerated in the basement of the capitol, in 1876 (where I was confined thirty-three days, involving the loss of time and injured eyesight, and compelled to defray my own expenses and receiving no per diem), for refusing to swear falsely about the Louisiana returns, an Ohio man told me this: Hayes was only a third-rate lawyer and the damndest fraud and hypocrite living.' This gentleman seems to have known him better than I did. If, however, the same remark was made to me now I could express a hearty concurrence."

"When do you expect to return to your home in Louisiana?"

"I hope to shake the dust of Washington from my feet within the next twenty-four hours, and not return until this administration, which betrayed the republican party of my state, shall have terminated its infamous existence."

Cuban Customs.

HAVANA, August 21.—The Official Gazette publishes a statement showing the total receipts by the custom houses on the whole island during the month of July to have been $2,043,808—an increase of $552,387 over the corresponding month last year. Sixty-one per cent of the whole amount collected was from Havana. The official statement of the mortality of this city during the month of July shows that 475 persons have died of yellow fever.

Distribution Asked For.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The court has issued an order directing that the reserve fund of the now insolvent National life insurance company, in the hands of the superintendant of insurance, amounting, with interest, to $130,000, be distributed among the policy-holders of that institution.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE OPENING OF THE GREAT TRIAL.

The Senate Resolves Itself Into a High Court of Impeachment for the Trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, Comptroller-General of Georgia—The Organization.

There was an immense audience gathered in the senate chamber and the galleries yesterday morning to witness the organization of the high court of impeachment. The occasion, so rare and interesting in its nature, was calculated to attract general attention, and among the hundreds of faces visible upon all sides were to be noted the features of many of the most distinguished citizens of the state. The air seemed more than weighted with the event. The proceedings up to the given hour were toned with solemnity and impressiveness.

The hour of 11:00 a.m. having arrived President LESTER called the attention of the senate.

The PRESIDENT—According to order the senate will now be organized as the high court of impeachment of the state of Georgia for the trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general. The chief justice will now take the oath of office as required by the constitution.

Hon. HIRAM WARNER, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, appeared and was sworn by Associate Justice James Jackson.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Senators, in obedience to the mandates of the constitution I am here to organize you as a court for the trial of articles of impeachment preferred by the house of representatives against the comptroller-general of the state. The first business in order will be to qualify the senators by their taking the oath prescribed by your rules of procedure. The SECRETARY will please call the senators in alphabetical order, four at a time, and you will please come forward and be sworn.

Mr. MCDANIEL—May it please your honor—

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The senator from the 27th.

Mr. MCDANIEL—May it please your honor, I rise to a question of privilege which I deem it proper to submit at this stage of the proceedings. There is a relationship existing between Mrs. Goldsmith, the wife of the comptroller-general, and myself, as follows: Her grandmother was a half sister to the grandmother of my mother. The question of propriety and duty involved in this statement are submitted wholly to the senate.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The question will be submitted and considered at the proper time. When the senate is qualified properly as a court to decide questions of that character, it will be considered.

The senators were then called forward, four at a time, by the SECRETARY and subscribed to the following oath, as administered by the chief-justice:

You solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws of this state. So help you God.

Senators CLEMENTS, of the 15th district, GRANTLAND and GRIMES were absent.

When the name of Mr. CANDLER was reached he said:

Mr. CANDLER—May it please your honor, as there are doubts in my own mind as to whether I should sit in this court, I would prefer not to qualify until the court is organized.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—In the opinion of the chair that question cannot be properly considered until the court is organized and in a condition to make a decision.

Mr. CANDLER qualified.

After the forty-one senators had been sworn:

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The chair will now entertain the question of the senator from the 27th?

Mr. MCDANIEL—If your honor please: I only renew the statement that Mrs. Goldsmith's grandmother was a half-sister to the grandmother of my mother, and I make this fact known in order that the court may take such action as it thinks proper, if any action is deemed proper.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—In the opinion of the chair the facts as stated by the senator are not legally sufficient to excuse him from performing his duty as a member of the impeachment court. Whatever personal interest he might feel cannot be considered when he represents the people of the state, or at least that portion of which he is the representative, and does not constitute a legal excuse. But in the judgment of the chair, it is a proper question to submit to the senate and the chair will submit it. Senators, the question to be submitted to your judgments is whether the senator shall be excused from presiding upon this impeachment trial for the reason stated by him? All who are in favor of excusing him make it known by saying "aye" when your names are called; all opposed say "no."

Mr. CLARKE—May it please your honor, I desire to say in regard to that question that in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, a very near relative of his, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, was allowed to sit; and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, who was his prospective successor in the event the president was convicted, was decided after debate entitled to sit, and that case was his duty to sit. I hope no member of the court will be relieved from bearing his share in this matter. I do not do this to annoy or injure the senator for I do not think he desired to be relieved, but only wishes to act with the full counsel and consent of this house.

The question was submitted and the roll called with the following results:

Nays—Messrs. Boyd, Bower, Bryan, Cabaniss, Casey, Clarke, Clements of the 44th, Clifton, Cumming, Drake, DuBose, Duncan, Fain, Folks, Hamilton of the 14th, Hamilton of the 21st, Harrison, Hawkins, Head, Hodges, Holcombe, Holton, Hudson, Lumpkin, McLeod, Perry, Preston, Simmons, Speer, Staten, Stephens, Tison of the 4th, Tison of the 10th, Troutman, Wellborn—30.

Yeas 0, nays 37.

Absent—Messrs. Clements of the 15th, Grantland and Grimes—3.

Excused—Messrs. Candler, McDaniel, Russell and Turner—4.

When Mr. CANDLER's name was reached he said:

Mr. CANDLER—Being in pretty nearly the same category as the senator from the 27th, I ask to be excused from voting on this question.

The question being taken viva voce the senator was excused from voting.

When Mr. RUSSELL's name was reached he said:

Mr. RUSSELL—I am in the same fix as the senator from the 33d. I have an application of the same kind to make after this vote is taken and I ask to be excused from voting.

In like manner Mr. RUSSELL was excused.

When Mr. TURNER's name was reached he said:

Mr. TURNER—May it please your honor, I have a similar request to make to be excused from voting, as that made by the senators who have preceded me.

In like manner Mr. TURNER was excused.

The vote was then announced as recorded above.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The court therefore refuses to excuse the senator from the 27th.

Mr. RUSSELL—If your honor please, I desire to ask this court to excuse me from sitting as a trior in this matter. Mr. CANDLER and I having the same excuse have embodied our grounds in writing and I ask the SECRETARY to read it.

The SECRETARY read as follows:

To the Honorable Court of Impeachment—We ask to be excused from sitting on the trial of impeachment of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general.

We ask this because the articles of impeachment are mainly based on facts and proofs reported by a special joint committee, of which we were members. This impeachment was brought about indirectly—if not directly—on the report of that committee. We have, by signing and submitting these reports, formed and expressed opinions on the facts of the case and the law applicable thereto. We do not, however, ask to be excused, because our minds are so fixed in opinion that they cannot be changed by evidence and argument submitted to the court on an honest, fair judgment but because we desire to be relieved from the unpleasant task of passing on the matter in a second time. From the foregoing consideration, and a feeling of delicacy in the matter, we feel disinclined to act, and respectfully submit the matter to the senate.

[Signed] A. R. RUSSELL,
A. D. CANDLER.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—In the judgment of the chair, the excuse rendered by the senators and which you have just heard read is not a sufficient legal excuse to exempt them from the performance of their duties as members of the high court of impeachment for the trial of the comptroller-general. In what they have done they have been acting in their official capacities as senators and the presumption is that they have done nothing but their duty. As well might a judge of the superior court who has heard and tried a case before him and expressed his opinion on the law and the facts as they transpired before him, claim that he is disqualified from presiding in a motion for a new trial in the same case. The presumption is that he has done his duty, and the same presumption appertains to senators in what they have done; and having done it does not disqualify them from performing their other duties. The chair thinks it, however, a proper question to be submitted to the senate, and the chair will so submit it. Senators, the question to be submitted to your judgments is whether the senator shall be excused from presiding upon this impeachment trial for the reason stated by him? All who are in favor of excusing him make it known by saying "aye" when your names are called; all opposed say "no."

Mr. CLARKE—May it please your honor, I desire to call your honor's attention to rule 15, viz:

"All orders and decisions by the senate, except on motion to adjourn and to extend a speaker's time, shall be by yeas and nays, and, except upon the final question, the majority shall prevail."

I noticed that the vote was taken by the sound in excusing the senator from the 37th and I think the rule requires it to be taken by the yeas and nays.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The point is well taken and the vote will be taken over again on excusing the senator from the 37th.

Mr. CUMMING—May it please your honor: I expect to vote no upon this question, not from any discourtesy to the senator from the 37th, but because I do not think the facts he mentions will prevent him from sitting with the court when his health will permit of it. I am afraid a vote to excuse may be construed into a vote to exclude, and I am unwilling to exclude any senator. It may be, and I trust will be so, that his health will permit him to attend the court. Other senators may, at times, be prevented by the state of their health from attending, but I see no reason why that should excuse them. When we come to a final vote it may be urged as a reason for not voting. I hope by that time the senator from the 37th will find himself able to vote upon the questions; and I hope, for that reason, he may not be excused.

Mr. CLARKE—When the vote was taken by the sound I voted for the excuse, but on consideration and in the same view as the senator from the 37th has expressed, I will vote no. I think the senator can act under the rule of the senate passed some time ago giving him special permission to come and go without other motion. I think he can act under that now and come in when he is able and may perhaps find him self able to vote when the time comes.

Mr. PRESTON—May it please your honor: There is coming up a question before the senate as to whether a member who is absent a part of the time and who has not been able to hear all the testimony is competent to vote upon the final question? That question, I think, should be settled now. If it is true that partial absence will not disqualify, then I am willing to vote with the senator and vote no. But, if it is true that it will disqualify him, then it is useless to keep him here any part of the time, if his vote will be valueless in the final settlement of these issues. I submit the question now for decision.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The senator from the 28th submits the question whether, if a senator is unable to be here a part of the time, he will be competent to vote when the final decision is pending? It is a difficult question for the senate. Senators, when organized as a court, must act upon their own responsibilities, and I know of no rule which would authorize a senator to evade that responsibility, provided he is able to perform the duty devolved upon him. The impression upon the mind of the CHAIR is that a senator, when called upon to vote, must vote from the best lights before him and from best information he can obtain, provided he is here and able to vote. Of course, if he is not here, he is not expected to vote. It is a question for the senate to determine, and the CHAIR will first submit that question to the senate: whether a senator who is not able to be here all the time and attend the testimony, but is here at the final vote, shall be required to vote, or shall be excused?

Mr. LUMPKIN—I submit that under the 12th rule the motion should be submitted in writing.

Mr. CLARKE—I think this question, may it please your honor, should come up at its proper time. In such a case it seems to me it would be for the counsel for the respondent, or the honorable managers, to object and the senate to decide the question sitting as a court. It is not competent for us to decide the mere abstract question, for it may never arise. I respectfully submit there is no way to take that vote now but only upon a proposition to excuse in toto.

Mr. PRESTON—The reason and object why I made the motion, is that unless this matter be settled in the beginning, senators may feel they have the right, as when sitting as a legislative body, to absent themselves from the senate for days at a time, and thereby lose part of the evidence, and then be excused from voting. If that be the case, then, at the conclusion of the proceedings when the final vote is to be cast, it may be considered by some that they ought not to vote, and the question may be made whether it is competent for them to sit and vote. I think, I think it ought to be considered and let senators know now whether they can be excused from any cause from sitting on this case. If it is determined that he cannot be excused except for Providential cause, which is a good excuse in all courts, then he can govern himself accordingly. If he can be excused as in a legislative body, then he can also govern himself accordingly. For my part, I should like very much to know whether I am to be here all the time to hear every word falling from the mouths of the witnesses and hear all the proceedings and lose none of them? I would prefer to know it and I think it is proper to know it now, and not postpone it until the final vote is pending and then make the point on a senator whose inclinations and views may not suit the views of others. It may be that the mind of some senator may be found bending in a certain direction and this point then be made on him. It is not right, but it is in the power of senators to do it. I hope and think this matter ought to be determined now.

Mr. HOWELL—I think it is important for us to lay down no arbitrary rule at this time. To take the abstract question as to whether a senator who has not heard the testimony should vote, I should say he ought not be allowed to vote. But it may be that a senator is out half a day, and if we adopt the rule that he must hear all the testimony and proceedings, we may be without a quorum when we come to vote. We had better wait until the time comes and this senate can then determine whether a man has been absent for Providential cause or not. To lay down an arbitrary rule now may result in a mistrial in this case.

Mr. HUDSON—Under the rules adopted, rule 21, we are required to vote seriatim—in other words, separately—on each allegation. Now, the senator from the 37th might be well enough to be in the senate on the day the evidence on a certain issue is heard. For instance, the evidence may be upon the question of an attempt to bribe certain members of the general assembly, and on that issue he would be eminently qualified to vote. Upon others he would not be qualified to vote. I therefore concur with the senator from the 28th, that we ought not to excuse the senator from the 37th because he might hear the evidence on certain issues, and if he does I know of no senator better qualified to decide upon them than the senator from the 37th.

Mr. CLARKE—There is a question of order that I rose to state just now. The pending motion is on the application for an excuse by the senator from the 37th. That is the question to be put now. The other matter that has been brought up is not relevant to this matter, and it is desired to elucidate a decision upon an abstract question, and one that would involve a change of the rules established, or add to them.

Mr. HARRISON—As my vote upon this matter may be subject to misconstruction, I desire to say that I do not think and believe the senate has the right to excuse any one. He may, from Providential cause, think he has the right not to vote, but I cannot say that I have the right to excuse him.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The point of order is well taken. The statement of the senator on my right (Mr. PRESTON) that we should look prospectively to what may happen is premature. "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." The question then is upon the request to excuse the senator from the 37th for the reasons stated by him.

The roll was called with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Bower, Holton, Howell—3.

Nays—Messrs Boyd, Bryan, Cabaniss, Candler, Casey, Clarke, Clements of the 44th, Clifton, Cumming, Drake, DuBose, Duncan, Fain, Folks, Hamilton of the 14th, Hamilton of the 21st, Harrison, Hawkins, Head, Hodges, Holcombe, Hudson, Lumpkin, McDaniel, McLeod, Perry, Preston, Russell, Simmons, Speer, Staten, Stephens, Tison of the 4th, Tison of the 10th, Troutman, Wellborn—33.

Absent—Messrs. Clements of the 15th, Grantland and Grimes—3.

Excused—Mr. Turner—1.

The vote was announced and recorded as above.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The senate therefore refuses to excuse the senator from presiding.

The chair will announce that the high court of impeachment for the state of Georgia is now duly organized and is ready to proceed to the business pertaining thereto.

Mr. WELLBORN—I desire to move the adoption of the order which I will send to the SECRETARY'S desk and have read.

The SECRETARY read as follows:

Ordered, That the secretary forthwith inform the house of representatives that the senate, having organized as a high court of impeachment, is now ready to receive the managers for the purpose of presenting upon the trial for the impeachment of Washington L. Goldsmith.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The question is upon adopting the order offered by the senator from the 40th.

Mr. HOLCOMBE—Before proceeding further I would suggest the propriety of putting the title "comptroller-general" after the name of Mr. Goldsmith.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Does the gentleman accept it?

Mr. WELLBORN—Yes, sir.

Mr. HOLCOMBE—That settles it.

The roll was called and the order adopted unanimously.

At 12:19 p.m. the managers upon the part of the house of representatives, to-wit: Messrs. H. G. TURNER, W. M. HAMMOND, B. M. DAVIS, C. D. PHILLIPS, J. H. FOLSOM, W. I. PEACE and A. P. ADAMS, entered the senate chamber and were seated at the table upon the right of the bar and to the right of the CHIEF JUSTICE.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The high court of impeachment of the state of Georgia, having been organized for the trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, the chair would inquire of the managers on the part of the house if they are ready to proceed with the trial?

Mr. Manager TURNER—May it please your honor, so far as we now know we are ready to proceed with the arraignment; and ready, except upon the usual reservations, we announce ready.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Has notice been served upon the defendant?

The SECRETARY—Yes, sir.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Read it, please.

The SECRETARY read the entry of service made by the messenger, Mr. A. J. Cameron, dated August 18, 1879.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The messenger will notify and request the defendant to come into court.

At 12:22 p. m. the defendant, Washington L. Goldsmith, attended by Messrs. JOHN L. HOPKINS, MILTON A. CANDLER, HENRY JACKSON and W. S. THOMSON, of his counsel, appeared within the bar and were seated at the table to the left of the CHIEF JUSTICE.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—I would inquire, according to the rule of procedure, whether the defendant will be represented in person, or by counsel, or by both?

Mr. HOPKINS—May it please the court: The defendant, Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, appears in person and by attorneys, Messrs. CANDLER & THOMSON, JACKSON & LUMPKIN and HOPKINS & GLENN.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL of Comptroller-General W. L. Goldsmith, which is shortly to begin before the bar of the senate, will constitute one of the most exciting episodes in the political history of the state, and every detail thereof will be of the most absorbing interest to every person in Georgia. A verbatim report of the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment will appear daily in THE CONSTITUTION during the trial, and these proceedings will be accompanied by such commentaries and side-lights—so to speak—as will give its readers the clearest possible view, not only of the trial itself, but of every incident connected therewith.

THE CONSTITUTION of each day will be a complete history of the day preceding, not only in regard to the impeachment trial, but in regard to current events. It will give the proceedings of the legislature, the freshest and best telegrams, the latest and most reliable market reports, and the most toothsome news from all quarters.

SUBSCRIBERS in middle, southern and southwest Georgia will receive THE CONSTITUTION upon the day it is printed, containing the latest information from the state capital, and from every section of Georgia and the country at large.

IN ORDER to keep up with the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment shortly to be organized, subscriptions should be sent in at once.

Address,

THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 22, 1879.

BILLY CHANDLER admits that the republicans will lose California.

WHAT does the cabinet propose to do with Mosby? He or Seward must pack up and retire.

THE views of our Uncle Samuel, printed elsewhere, are brief but pointed. They are worth more than a moment's study.

IT seems almost impossible that the democrats and greenbackers of Maine can overcome Blanton Duncan and the republicans. B. Duncan is a very bad citizen.

GENERAL SCHENCK has been made counsellor to the state department, but we hear nothing reliable as to the whereabouts of old man Shellbark, the well-known trainer and groom of Mrs. Jenks.

THERE is an underhanded conspiracy going on among various newspapers at the north to blacken the fair fame of all gentleman and lady murderers by charging them with plagiarism. Recently it was Miss Lily Duer; now it is Chastine Cox. We cannot believe that either is so lost to self-respect as to steal poems and stories.

MERCER UNIVERSITY has received ten thousand dollars of the legacy donated to that institution by Mr. James M. Gray, of Jones county. The residue will amount to ten thousand dollars more. This snug little sum is to be used as an endowment fund for the education of worthy young men from Jones county. A marble monument has been placed over Mr. Gray's grave, but the monument he has erected in the university will out last it.

THE disclosures made by the Wallace committee in Rhode Island and Massachusetts show that even were the charges of bulldozing in the south all true, the negro has far more freedom as a citizen than the employes of the New England mill-owners. These employes are led by the ears to the polls in droves, and made to vote the republican ticket, and if they resist they are discharged; but the testimony is that few or none of the poor creatures resist. Sweet liberty! of thee we are inclined to sing.

THE Chicago Tribune insists that we should say that Dr. Long discovered "anaesthetics" instead of anaesthesia. Sulphuric ether is an anaesthetic, but Dr. Long didn't discover sulphuric ether. He discovered that it would produce anaesthesia. If our scholarly contemporary desires to say that sulphuric ether produces "anaesthetics" certainly it it his privilege, and no one will object. He appears to have attended school during the war, but it was a very inefficient school, and he would have been more profitably engaged in carrying water for a hospital.

CASANAVE, one of the members of the returning board of Louisiana, has been giving the administration away to the newspapers. This fellow appears to have been the only honest member of the board, and his property was about to be sold for lawyers' fees. To save himself he went to Washington and after some difficulty succeeded in squeezing $1,250 out of John Sherman, Shellabarger and other worthies. The cupidity of the knaves who fraudulently placed Mr. Hayes in office seems to keep the administration in a perpetual perspiration.

THE beautiful little city of St. Mary's, on the Georgia coast, has made a practical offer to immigrants. To any person who will clear, inclose and plant in sweet orange or pecan trees, or both, forty feet apart, and at their option, other fruit trees between them and erect a frame building, will receive a fee simple title to the lot so improved, and shall be entitled to the full use of the other half of said lot, free of charge, for the period of ten years. When the fact is taken into consideration that the climate and soil of St. Mary's offer the greatest inducement to truck gardeners and fruit-growers of any point on the Atlantic coast, it will be seen that there is something substantial in the offer.

J. A. J. CRESWELL is the president of the Citizens national bank, of Washington, the cashier of which recently ran away with about one-eighth of the capital of the concern, can probably stand the racket, as the boys say. He will probably not even complain that he has been plundered, for he has been engaged in plundering around generally ever since the first days of the Grant administration. For the past five years he has been plundering the unfortunate depositors of the Freedman's bank by drawing a salary of $3,000 a year as one of the commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of that institution. It is perhaps needless to remark that Creswell has performed none of the duties of his position.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, ex-United States Marshal Smythe is terribly disgruntled because THE CONSTITUTION ventured to remark the other day that the republican party was afraid to try Jefferson Davis for treason. If the aforesaid correspondent is to be relied on, Major Smythe affected to believe that the meaning of the remark was that the republicans were afraid of an uprising in the south—a new rebellion, or something of that kind. This is really torture. The meaning of the paragraph in question was just this: that the republicans were afraid of the decisions of the courts. They were and are afraid that the supreme court would decide that secession, according to the constitution, was not treason at the time the south engaged in that expensive political experiment. So far from the south resenting or endeavoring to prevent the trial of Mr. Davis, the most thoughtful of our people would have been glad to see the matter tested. The result of the war has undoubtedly made secession impossible, if not treasonable, but the charge upon which Mr. Davis would have been tried antedated the war.

Immigrant Settlers in Georgia.

Notwithstanding the fact that certain obstructive elements in the legislature and elsewhere are endeavoring by every means in their power to cripple and destroy the agricultural bureau, Dr. Thomas P. Janes, the commissioner of agriculture, is steadily carrying out his purposes and bringing about results that will hereafter do much to attract the attention of capitalists and immigrants to Georgia and eventually place the good old state abreast of any of her sisters in the union. Some months ago, Commissioner Janes compiled and published "A Manual of "Georgia," giving an accurate and complete description of every section of the state by counties, which has been widely circulated both at the north and in Europe. In one respect only was this manual deficient. It gave no account of the experience of actual settlers and immigrants. Our people have been so often misrepresented by a partisan press in the north and east and west that Dr. Janes conceived the idea of getting together the testimony of those who have settled among us and whose statements would have weight in quarters where misrepresentation and slander have been busiest. With that end in view he has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Georgia "from the Immigrant Settler's Stand-"point." This is one of the most valuable publications ever made for the purpose it has in view, and from both a political and practical standpoint is a complete vindication of our people from the current slanders. In response to a circular issued by Dr. Janes to immigrant settlers in Georgia, replies were received from upwards of fifty counties, representing every section of the state, and these replies are embodied in the pamphlet before us. A majority of the letters are from northern men who have settled in Georgia since the war, some of whom served in the union army during the war, and many of whom are republicans. The testimony of these settlers is valuable not only because it disposes of partisan misrepresentations, but because the name and postoffice address of each is given.

A copy of this pamphlet will be forwarded to any citizen of Georgia free, and to non-residents on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. It is to be hoped an early copy will be forwarded to our skeptical friend of the Burlington Hawkeye, who seems to be unwilling to believe that republicans can live, move, vote and have their being in democratic Georgia. Letters addressed to Thomas P. Janes, commissioner, of agriculture, Atlanta, will meet with prompt attention.

As to the Conkling Affair.

Apart from the fact that the details of the Conkling-Sprague episode became the legitimate property of the newsmongers the moment one of the principals made an effort to impose upon the public, we have devoted some space to the affair for the purpose of inculcating a moral and pressing it home upon the sensibilities of some of the editors of our northern contemporaries who are always ready to pounce upon the south with Pecksniffian preachments. The aim of these sermonizing editors is to give crime in the south a sectional color. Murder is invariably a political outrage, while other crimes of more or less magnitude are the result of our peculiar civilization. These sermons are continual and innumerable, and range all the way from the coarse comments of a backwoods paper in Maine to the elaborate silliness of Dr. J. G. Holland, whose literary effusions ought to commend him to the watchful care and attention of the superintendent of some asylum for the feeble-minded. Every man, woman and child in the south is made responsible for the crimes continually occurring in our midst. We are told we cannot evade the responsibilities of our education and civilization, and our people are stigmatized as barbarians. When a social scandal erects itself in our midst, there is a great flutter of satisfaction among our judges at the north, and we do not find even a Jane Swisshelm to defend us from the coarse and cruel taunts that find their way into print. We have in mind, just now, an affair in which Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, unfortunately figured. What a gleeful cackle was raised by the northern press! And the morals that were drawn! It was a terribly unfortunate affair, to be sure, but what would you have? Was he not a southern man—yes—and a democrat in the bargain? And, oh! the terrible effects of slavery, and, oh! that southern civilization! Was anything ever seen quite equal to it? And so on and so forth.

But, alack and alas! just as we were in hopes the editorial preachers were about to dismiss us to the wrath of history, Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, appears upon the stage, bows grandly to the admiring multitude and walks into the jaws of circumstance. Conkling—the statesman, the orator, the grand, the good, the gifted; Conkling—the noble, the pure, the imperious; the proud, haughty and defiant Conkling; the very incarnation of northern civilization—the model of public men—the admiration of young and old. This type and ideal—this man who, by the very style of his torso and the length of his comb, is wont to keep the southern men in Washington in a continual state of perturbation—is driven out of a Rhode Island village by an ex-governor of that state in whose home he had taken up his quarters—driven out like a cur, too frightened even to whine until he takes courage to concoct a lie so palpable that the public at once demands the facts of the case.

We are glad to have the Acklen affair in mind in this connection. It affords an opportunity for comparison. He denied the charges made against him and gave the public to understand unmistakably that he was prepared to back up this denial with something far more substantial than words. But even this was not enough. He had compromised the reputation of a lady, and he made all the reparation in his power. He told her that she would honor him by becoming his wife. With a word, he utterly silenced the tongues of slander and scandal. Compare the conduct of Mr. Conkling with this. Slinking away from Narragansett Pier like a cur, he endeavored to impose upon the public with the methods of a sneak. But for him, the scandal would never have reached the public ear save as a vague rumor similar to the stories that have dribbled through Washington gossips. He authorized the agent of the associated press to serve out a statement so palpably untrue that the newspapers and the public declined to accept it. Every effort he has made—every step he has taken in this unhappy affair—has been to screen himself and to defend his own reputation.

We trust and try to believe for the sake of our common humanity—for the sake of those who will otherwise be the innocent sufferers—that the criminality in this affair is in appearance only; that Mrs. Sprague is the victim merely of her own ambitious indiscretion; that the bullying and defiant attentions of the New York senator bore no sinful fruit. But if Mrs. Sprague is innocent, to what depths of infamy must public opinion consign Roscoe Conkling? Not one word has he uttered in her defense—not one word to her husband nor to the public; not one word in defense of the woman whose character he has compromised, whose reputation he has ruined. A hand-book of poltroonery from the days of the flood to the present time would contain no parallel to such infamous cowardice. We are told that some of the New York papers gave this man to understand that if he would authorize a denial of criminality in the relations between himself and Mrs. Sprague they would support and sustain that denial, but he refused! And while the woman is fighting against public opinion—writing her unhappy letters, making her unfortunate statements and laying bare the miseries of her life and her home—Roscoe Conkling is as silent as he was when, with white face and trembling limbs, he escaped from the presence of the outraged husband. To what influence of race, clime or society shall we attribute such conduct as this? How shall we classify this new infamy?

CASANAVE ought to put in an application for the English mission. He has earned it.

THE Louisiana complications are apt to embarrass John Sherman in his triumphal march through Ohio.

SPRAGUE is small and puny. His muscle is in the breech of his shot-gun.

THE New Orleans Picayune says "it has "been decided that ears must take the place "of grammars when there is a question as "to the proper use of 'that' or 'which.'" If this is true the average republican editor can supply the entire community with ears.

THE fact that Benedict Arnold was not a republican goes to show that he might have been a worse man than he was.

THERE is no argument more eloquent in Rhode Island than a breech-loading shotgun. It is an argument that will reach all round an average congregation.

CASANAVE evidently thinks that the colored man has rights. Case should take the stump.

WHY should Mr. Hayes and Sherman, and the rest of the administration, reward the members of the Louisiana returning board for merely doing their duty? Or did they do something more than their duty? Alas! the rottenness in Denmark appears to grow louder and more confusing.

So far as John Sherman is concerned, the campaign in Ohio will be of a decidedly personal character.

IT appears that Mr. Hayes and John Sherman have provided for all the Louisiana returning board knaves except Casanave. And Casanave has become noisy at a very critical juncture.

LET not the republican brethren deceive themselves. The fraud issue will play an exceedingly lively part in the campaign of the future.

THE head of a family who has to crawl out of bed at two o'clock in the morning often wishes himself in Algiers. This is because Algiers is the next thing to Morerocker—or something of that kind. Gentlemen of the P. A. will please consider this as embroidered with a blue pencil mark. It is in no sort of levity that we cast these crumbs upon the waters.

JUDGE HILTON, whose objections to the Semitic branch of the human family, have given him a questionable notoriety, is considering whether Stewart's remains are worth $250,000. This matter should be turned over to a Georgia debating society with power to send for persons and papers.

THE man who recently stole Mr. Evarts's hat has committed suicide in jail at Washington. The poor fellow evidently expected to find the secretary's intellect tied up in one corner of his red silk handkerchief.

JOHN SHERMAN forgot that he had to carry the returning boards on his shoulders during the campaign.

IN GENERAL.

—It is expected that the revision of the Bible will be completed within a year.

—There are a great many people who will never go to heaven unless they can go at excursion rates.—Whitehall Times.

—Mr. Conkling, as the dark horse, showed his best pace over the Narragansett course.—Chicago Times.

—A Cleveland man who has had several wives says a bald-headed eagle is one that has been married.—Cleveland Voice.

—A fortune teller known as "Metta," died recently in Vienna, leaving $40,000. We should have been pleased to have Metta and made a favorable impression.

—A seven-year-old Philadelphia boy picked a woman's pocket in the street, and spent the money in treating two little girls to a supper of codfish cakes and peaches.

—A newspaper correspondent writes: "There is not a solitary beautiful woman in San Francisco." We suppose the wag means they are all married.

—Fanny Davenport has been married nearly a month, and hundreds of disappointed divorce lawyers allude to her as a mean, ungrateful female.—Philadelphia Chron.-Herald.

—The church of Rome embraces one-seventh of the population of the earth. All the Protestant sects contain one-twelfth of the population. Seven-tenths are not Christians.

—Huckleberries are ripe, and the man or woman who wouldn't give ten cents for a purple halo around the mouth need never expect to go through this world in a chariot. —N. Y. Express.

—I should like to make some arrangement whereby I might swap legs with my friend David Davis. With my eloquence and David's limbs I think I might conquer the world.—Carl Schurz.

—"When I wath a little boy," lisped a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideath in life were thentreed on being a clown." "Well, there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the reply.

—A cornstalk financier in Maine declared that greenbackism is another Christianity. A bystander remarked that it lacked one important element of the Christian religion. What is that? demanded the orator. The plan of redemption, quietly replied the unconverted disciple of honest money.

—The company of bonnie Kate was sweet, and though, perhaps, he had vowed that he would go through fire and water for her, he turned tail and took the train for Providence, for isn't a shot-gun a shot-gun.—Chicago Times.

—"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the Anger of Freedom intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir; I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

—The London Lancet prescribes an ounce or two of pure West India lime-juice, with sugar, as the best drink for hot weather. The Lancet is right. But ull ss our memory fails us, he has left out one or two ingredients.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

—The small, meek-looking wife of Tom Cottrell, a Missouri horse thief, followed him weeping out of a St. Joseph court room after his trial and conviction. In the corridor she flew at the sheriff like a tigress, threw him on the floor, and thus enabled the prisoner to mount a mule and escape.

—When you see a lady throw her right hand around behind her back like a base ball pitcher, and twist her body like a circus contortionist, or a gentleman rushing down the street of a hot afternoon with flying coat tails, hat on the back of his head, and looking at his watch every two seconds, you may know that they are both trying to catch a train.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—Mr. Porteroy's home newspaper, the Auburn Advertiser, says: There is no longer any doubt that Conkling is doing all he can for Cornell, and that he is bringing all his influence to bear upon his canvass. We regret that such is the case, for we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the nomination of Mr. Cornell would be calamitous for the interests of the republican party at this time.

Caucus of the Georgia Editors.

Editorial correspondence Thomasville Enterprise.

One thing is certain—there will be no whitewashing. The temper of this body is not of that complacent kind that sees everything in the best possible light. They evidently think that they must unearth everything, and they are prepared to follow up the coldest kind of a trail.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

The Telegraph and Messenger and the Central railroad are very much opposed to the proposed lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad and the extension of it to Atlanta. That man is sown what of a dullard who cannot see in this opposition conclusive reasons why the proposed legislation should be consummated.

Belton North Georgian.

We make the assertion, without the fear of successful contradiction, that THE ATLANTA WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is the best agricultural paper in Georgia. The matter contained in the agricultural department is always fresh; the suggestions timely, and of such a character as to instruct and entertain the farmer, without having to wade through a mass of stuff, such as fills the average agricultural newspaper. This department alone is well worth the price of THE CONSTITUTION, to say nothing of the other features of the paper.

Gainesville Argus.

People are dissatisfied, suspicious and eager to believe wrong doing of those who have heretofore borne the fairest reputations. Nothing will now satisfy them but proof of innocence. Let that proof be forthcoming. Let every department in the state capitol be thoroughly overhauled. It is better for everybody that all guilty men should be exposed and punished, and the innocent be vindicated and protected. As Judge Lumpkin used to say, "After all, where lies the justice of the case? I try always to dig deep for that." Let the legislature dig deep for it now while it is at it and fix the status before the people of all our public servants.

Marietta Journal.

The Dalton Headlight gives the startling information that the teachers of Mormonism, in that section, will soon have placed to their account the responsibility of five illegitimate children. Is it any wonder then that fathers and neighbors grasp the shot-gun and the hickory rod to drive out these invading Mormons who are desecrating the sanctity of their homes and despoiling the chastity of their daughters? Rather let it be the duty of every good citizen to prevent the sowing broadcast of the damnable doctrine that is followed by such baneful and demoralizing results. Mormonism must go!

Athens Watchman.

We are now, and have always been, in favor of concentrating the land scrip fund, voted by congress to the state of Georgia, at Athens and Dahlonega—knowing that there seems to be an envious feeling among members of the legislature against this particular section in regard to extending state aid to its educational, as well as material development—and in behalf of our fellow-countrymen of northeast Georgia as well as in the interest of right and justice, we enter our solemn protest against this action. To be masters (who are or should be the servants) of the people, and would gently hint to them that at the next election the real sovereigns of Georgia—the honest, hard-fisted yeomanry—who pay the bulk of the taxes and afford sustenance to the state government, will hold them to a strict accountability.

Marietta Journal.

The democrats in the legislature are doing now what we have contended they should do under all similar circumstances—cease to fight the party, but seek to purify it, and turn adrift those who are not true to the principles of honesty and integrity. This is the work of democrats, and they are showing themselves to have the "true grit" and not afraid to do their duty. It is true democrats bringing unfaithful democrats to law. When did the republicans expose and punish one of their party for high crimes and misdemeanors? They have always sought to cover fraud and assist the defrauder to a fugitive flight. Not so with democrats—they are going to cast these offenders into outer darkness, where, with malcontents, defamers and demagogues, there is "whoopin', whallin' and smashin'er teeth!"

Columbus Times.

It is precisely this idea which induced the Savannah Morning News in a recent article to inform the public that a movement was contemplated by the lessees of the State road to lease the Macon and Brunswick and then extend its line from Atlanta to Macon." While this assertion is totally unsubstantiated, it is ridiculous to notice the alarm of our esteemed contemporary. It fears that the State road would then become "the most stupendous monopoly in the south," forgetting the fact that the Central, so dear to its heart, can even then claim that suggestive distinction. It is well to remember that one monopoly is crushing. Create another and the two monopolies then will create competition, and this, being advantageous, is exactly what the people want. In view of these considerations we trust that our representatives may withstand the insidious influences brought to bear on them as a body, and following the action of the senate, assist alike in building up the interests of the state and relieving a large class from the grasp of a "stupendous monopoly."

A Supreme Court Judge on Mr. Tilden.

Justice Samuel F. Miller in the New York Sun.

On the other hand, it may be said of him that he honestly thought himself elected and entitled to the votes of the two southern states which the tribunal decided against him. He was elected in Louisiana—that is, he got eight or ten thousand more actual votes than Hayes. In the event of his success next year, I think he will make a good president. He is a man of great ability, unwearied pertinacity, and extraordinary courage. He cannot be bulldozed by the politicians or office-seekers. He has made an excellent governor of New York, and has shown administrative and executive powers of a high order. He is old and rich, and has no temptation to abuse the powers of his office, while he has every inducement to give the country a good administration—one which will inure to his fame and obliterate in a measure the scandals which have attached to his name.

The Transcendant Issue.

Samuel J. Tilden in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The differences in the democratic party in the United States are transitory and evanescent, and will appear in the presence of inevitable events. The principles upon which the great mass of the democratic party are agreed on are fundamental and eternal. In the contest of 1876 the issue was the restoration of the government, its practical working and administration, to the original ideas of its founders. The defeat of the popular will, as declared in that election, has raised a vastly greater issue—that is, the integrity of the system of self-government through elections by the people. This issue transcends all others, and it would be a betrayal of the most sacred duty to material interests, if to be sacrificed to inferior and transient questions.

A Hint to Casanave.

Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Casanave, the only member of the famous Louisiana returning board who hasn't a comfortable position under the federal government, is in Washington to see about it. He is a colored man, as nearly everybody will remember, and he wouldn't feel so bad about the situation if it wasn't for the fact that, while he has been left, something attractive has been found for the relatives of Anderson and Wells have been handsomely taken care of. Mr. Casanave might as well do the best he can with this administration, as it may be the last one authorized to provide for the returning board and its relatives.

Another Chapter.

Washington Post.

Mr. Casanave has added another chapter to the history of the great Louisiana frauds and forgeries which resulted in putting Hayes in the White house. Mr. Casanave is of the opinion that Mr. Hayes is the blank blankest fraud and hypocrite in the United States. Mr. Casanave ought to know. He made him.

The Giddy Thing.

Washington Post.

The friends of Deacon McKee, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, should keep him under close surveillance now that General Grant declines to be his candidate. In just like his guileless nature to go off and form a new whisky ring—the giddy thing.

The Truth.

St. Louis Republican.

There is no secession spirit in the south. The southern states would not go out of the union tomorrow, even if the opportunity to do so was offered them. There is nothing the people of the United States have so little reason to apprehend trouble from as southern secession.

Biting Sarcasm.

New York Evening Post.

It would be unfair to Dr. Holland and other great poets for the newspapers to assert generally that poets pander to depraved tastes by making vice attractive and neglecting to sound the praises of virtue.

Our Uncle Samuel J.

New York Times.

Tilden's wise moderation has half disarmed his foes, and has made the eventual surrender of Tammany much more easy than would have been possible if his men had retorted upon Tammany with insults and defiance.

Casanave and the Cabinet.

Philadelphia Times.

By the end of this week there will be only two cabinet officers remaining in Washington. If Mr. Returning Board Casanave is going to stay around, however, the whole administration may find it a good thing to move out.

He Blushes.

Wendell Phillips.

While this administration of corrupt bargain and sale—a willing prostitute—lasts, I blush to be an American citizen.

A Bad Man.

Cleveland Herald.

That cable man is a destructive crowd when you turn him loose in the Sartoris family.

More Pinafortitude.

London Figaro.

I don't quite like to disclose secrets, I may say that the following has been furnished to me—the great tenor air in the new opera Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert are to take over to America in December. It is written, as may be noticed, quite in the American style:

The turtles drum in the pulseless bay,
The crickets creak in the prickful hedge,
The bullfrogs boom in the puddling sedge,
And the whoopee whoops its vesper lay
Away
In the twilight soft and gray.

Two lovers stroll in the glinting gloam—
His hand in her'n and her'n in his—
She blushes deep—he is talking biz—
They hug and pop as they listless roam—
They roam—
It's late when they get back home.

Down by the little wicket gate,
Down where the creepful ivy grows,
Down where the sweet nasturtium blows,
A box-toed parent lies in wait—
In wait—
For the maiden and her mate.

Let the crickets creak and bullfrogs boom,
The whoopee wail in the distant dell—
Their tuneful throbs will ne'er dispel
The plan'ted pain and the rooted gloom—
The gloom
Of the lover's dismal doom.

The authors are not yet quite certain whether they will allow Mr. R. Power or Mr. Sims Reeves to sing this stirring lyric. Both are wildly after it, especially as there is to be a telling obligato of cockroaches.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

HELMER—Died, Cora Amanda, daughter of Charles G. Helmer, 68 Crew street, aged 4 months and 11 days. Funeral at 9 o'clock a. m., to-day, from residence.

BARRY—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barry are invited to attend the funeral of their infant son, Evins Pressley, at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon at their residence, 93 Washington street. Services conducted by Rev. Dr. Robinson.

OBITUARY.

BENSELL—Died, on Tuesday, August 19th, after a short illness, Louis Bensel, aged fifteen, son of William and Emma Bensel, formerly of Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin. Funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian church, by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D.

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—124th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, by which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

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1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 241 aug12 d&wtw

HYMENEAL.

HERRIN—RICE—Married, at White Sulphur Springs, Georgia, on Saturday, August 16th, by Rev. O. P. Fitzsimons, Mr. E. D. Herrin to Miss Hattie E. Rice, daughter of Judge Z. A. Rice, all of this city.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this school will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

13 aug11 d12m

Augusta Female Seminary,
Staunton, Virginia.
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE SESSION OF 1879-80 WILL OPEN THE First Wednesday in September, and close the corresponding time in June following.

TERMS,
(for session of forty weeks, payable one-half on entering and the balance the first February), selection the first: For board, washing, fuel, lights, physician's fee, seat in church, calisthenics and full English course, including elocution and contingent fee, are $250.

For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues. 342 tun22-d2m.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE .....Principal.

WILL REOPEN ON SEPT. 18th. THOROUGH training in the English Departments and the French and German languages practically taught. 591 aug1 d2m.

Miss Washington's School.

MISS LOLA H. WASHINGTON WILL REopen her School in Atlanta on the first Monday in September.

The accommodations for pupils will be enlarged and will be assisted by her sister, Miss Anita Washington.

In addition to the usual English Branches and Latin, both the French and Spanish Languages will be included in the regular course.

She expresses her sincere thanks to her friends for the patronage extended to her School and will endeavor to deserve its continuance.

For circular and further particulars enquire of W. Rhodes Hill, Esq., and General W. M. Walker, or address MISS WASHINGTON,
At Belton, on Air-Line R. R.

She also refers to the Rev. R. C. Foute, Colonel G. J. Boroscre and Dr. H. L. Wilson.

56 aug3 d1m

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.
A Select Boarding School for Boys.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE 18th day of August, and continue sixteen weeks. Boys of bad character will not be retained. Military System has been adopted for the purpose of exercise and physical training. The Course of Study is Thorough and Practical, embracing full preparation for College and business.

CHARGES HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

Board and Tuition for Fall Term, $80.00 IN ADVANCE.

For further information address
CHAS. M. NEEL,
Kirkwood,
511 july27 d2w near Atlanta, Georgia.

SAM BAILEY INSTITUTE,
Griffin, Georgia.
A Day and Boarding School for Boys.

BOARD AND TUITION FOR THE FALL Term of four months, $55.00. Military system. Business and Classical Course. Thorough work and strict discipline. Address

10 aug8 d2w WM. IRA SMITH, Prin.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS
—AT—
MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE
Forsyth, Georgia.

THIS INSTITUTION, ONE OF THE BEST FOR the higher education of young ladies to be found in the South, will resume exercises

AUGUST 25th, 1879.

It is pleasantly located on the M. & W. R. R., 25 miles above Macon, and 221 feet higher in altitude.

The Curriculum embraces a well arranged course in Literature and Science, while facilities for attainment in Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied at low figures.

For further particulars address
R. T. ASBURY,
291 july17 d2m or S. G. HILLYER.

Emory College,
ORGANIZED 1837.

THE FALL TERM OPENS THE FIRST Wednesday in October. College year continues for nine months; vacation embraces July, August, September.

For full information write for Catalogue.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, Pres.,
128 aug7 d1m Oxford, Ga.

ATLANTA
Military Academy,
ATLANTA, GA.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School, where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution September the 1st. Session to begin Oct. the 1st.

Maj. R. J. BURGESS, Principal,
Late Prin Cape Fear Military Academy,
29 4aug12 d1f Wilmington, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Atlanta College
—OF—
Literature, Science and Art, for the Higher Education of Young Ladies.

WILL OPEN, WITH A COMPLETE FACULTY, on September 15th, 1879, in the BELL-STONE WALL MANSION, corner of Wheat and Collins streets, Atlanta, Georgia. The course of study offers to Students unusual advantages both by Recitations and Lectures, and embraces schools as follows:

1. School of Modern Languages, Prof. A. J. M. Bizien, A. M.
2. School of Ancient Languages, Prof. A. J. M. Bizien, A. M.
3. School of Pure and Applied Mathematics and Astronomy, Prof. J. A. Richardson, A. M.
4. School of Belles Lettres.
5. School of Mental and Moral Science, Rev. W. F. Cook, A. M., D.D. (Lectures.)
6. School of Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Chemistry, Prof. T. A. Fort, A. M., M. D.
7. School of Botany, Geology and Zoology.
8. School of Instrumental Music, Madame Von der Hoya Schultze.
9. School of Vocal Music, Prof. E. A. Schultze.
10. School of Drawing and Painting.

There will be a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for both sexes, and also a Kindergarten, under experienced Instructors in connection with the College. Certificates of proficiency and diplomas in each one of the above Schools will be awarded.

For admission and terms apply to

J. A. RICHARDSON,
P. O. Box 276, Chairman of Faculty.
276 aug14 d1m

The 42d Annual Session
—OF—
Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GA.,
WILL BEGIN ON
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WITH A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED Professors and Teachers.

The very best advantages in Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.

Domestic Department unsurpassed for comfort and care.

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Ten per cent discount on Cash bills for Board and Tuition.

No credit except on good bankable paper.

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495 july1 d3m or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

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STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

OPENS ITS 30th SESSION, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1879, [illegible] first schools for young ladies in the U[illegible] Climate unsurpassed. Surroundings [illegible] Attended by pupils from Seventeen [illegible] Strictest economy required. Among the lowest terms in the Union.

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60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
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Cure all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations.

Testimonials of permanent cures of Skin and Scalp disease which have been the tortures of a lifetime, and all other remedies have failed, by the use of the Cuticura Remedies, are more wonderful than any ever before performed by any other form of remedies known to the medical profession.

CUTICURA, the great Blood Purifier, and Skin beautifying agent which finds its way to the blood and tissues, through the action of the great glands of the skin, in the process of depurating the poisonous elements with which the blood and tissues have been daily charged.

CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cure, applied externally, instantly relieves all unnatural or morbid growths, such as Pimples, Blackheads, Chafings and Roughness of the skin, Scaly, Itching, and Irritating Humors of the Scalp, and Dandruff, and by absorption speedily it removes them, leaving the pores of the skin healthy, and free from diseased particles of effete matter.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Beautifier, both externally and internally do these great things for the skin, and when the Cuticura Remedies are used in conjunction, performing cures hitherto unheard of, they have astonished the most noted physicians and druggists of the world.

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CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Beautifier, cured John Fox, of Fox & Ward, 115 Nassau street, New York, of the Itching Rheum, which covered his Head, Face, and Greater Part of the Body, Cured.

WELLS & POTTER, Gentlemen—I have been troubled over with Salt Rheum for 30 years. It broke out on my head and face and extending over a great part of my body. I have taken gallons of medicines for the blood of different kinds, and been doctored by all of which I could hear, and I came to the conclusion that I would never be cured. But a friend called my attention to an article in the Union on skin diseases, and I got a box of CUTICURA. The first application was a great relief and the third took the scales off, and I felt like a new man. I have used about two boxes and my skin is smooth as any person's, and entirely cured. Hoping that what I have said may be seen by some one afflicted as I was, if (he or she is any) is my earnest wish. I cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with skin diseases.

Yours truly, JOHN FOX, of Fox & Ward.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1878.

CUTICURA SOAP should be used for cleansing the skin of crusts and scales, as most soaps are injurious to it.

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COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Rheumatism, Neuralgia Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Spasms or Pains and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion, and electrical appliances have failed. Sold at 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of price. COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass. aug17 d&sun tues fri &wky aug19

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. 421 june26 d6m

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as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna, yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.

600 july1 d&m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—One hundred and fifty at Tallulah this week.

—The peach crop in Barlow county surpasses general expectations.

—A large camp meeting is progressing in Jackson county.

—Americus fair convenes October 21 and continues for four days.

—Mr. Dave Carter, of Lee county, made one thousand bushels of oats from sixty acres of land.

—Marietta Journal: Lost Mountain is getting down to business—we have one still house, one sorghum mill, a pill agent and a Jersey bull.

—Marietta Journal: The corn and cotton crops are promising enough, and the farmers of Cobb feel that they will be able to pay for all that guano this fall.

—Dublin Post: Mr. B. H. Blackshear sends us a large foot of a fox which he caught a few days ago with only two dogs, and requests us to cease advocating a dog law in Georgia.

—The South Georgia poultry association has been organized in Thomasville. Captain A. G. Grant was elected president.

—The cotton crop of Harris county is not very promising, so says one of the most reliable farmers of that county.

—Covington Star: We have been informed that Atlanta is soon to have a new daily paper, with a cash capital of $150,000. Let 'em boom.

—Thomasville Times: Cotton is beginning to come in right lively. Several bales were received last week. Picking is becoming pretty general and if prices should warrant it, the crop will be rushed into market as fast as possible.

—Thomasville Enterprise: Work upon the library building has been slightly retarded from lack of lumber. The work is sufficiently advanced, however, to satisfy the beholder that the building will be one of the handsomest in the city.

—Dublin Post: Some of our best farmers tell us that the cotton crop is not exactly what it is cracked up to be. It looks well enough from the road as you pass by the field, they say. But when you come to close inspection it gives but a poor promise.

—Gainesville Argus: Strenuous exertions are being made to buy a lot in our city and build thereon an Episcopal church. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the property of Dr Lytle, on the corner of Maple and S r ng streets, a most desirable location.

—Sparta Ishmaelite: A few days ago Mr. Frank Riley, jr., fell a distance of thirty feet off the railroad trestle two miles east of Sparta, and was unhurt. It was raining at the time, and he had an umbrella spread over him, which tended, of course, to break the momentum of the fall.

—Marietta Journal: The fruit growers of this section have been very successful this year. Mr. J. Spilman has shown us some of as fine Georgia raised apples as we ever saw, grown anywhere. In size, taste and soundness, they are hard to excel. He has some 1,700 apple trees in his orchard, besides some 500 peach trees.

—Sylvania Telephone: Colonel George R. Black, of this place, has a Brahmin cow, which is said to be the purest blooded animal of that species in America. These cows are scarcely ever seen except in menageries, and there they are known as "sacred cows." They are noted for their hardihood.

—Newnan Herald: There will be an excursion on the Atlanta and West Point railroad to Atlanta on Friday next, 22d inst. The train will leave Newnan at 7 o'clock a. m. and return at 8:30 p. m. Face from West Point, round trip, $1.50; LaGrange, $1.50; Hogansville, $1.25; Grantville, $1; Newnan, $1; Palmetto, 75 cents; Fairburn, 50 cents; Red Oak, 50 cents.

—Thomasville Enterprise: Mr. W. H. Reynolds showed us a stalk of cotton, taken from a twenty acre patch and which he says is a fair sample, that has been literally eaten up by the caterpillars. There is not a whole leaf upon it. He says he finds them in strong force in all his cotton, though they have not done so much damage in the other fields.

—Thomasville Enterprise: The pear crop of this section has been remarkable for its fine quality this year, the pears ripening better, too, than usual. The supply of the Bartlett, Duchess, Le Conte and other varieties are fine, and it is a settled fact now that this is one of our most reliable and valuable fruits, and less subject to disease here than in those sections which a few years ago were thought best adapted to it.

—Macon Telegraph: From Mr. L. O. Niles, of Marshallville, who came up from that place last evening, we learn that a severe hail and wind storm prevailed there yesterday afternoon. It commenced about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the wind and fall of hail were quite severe. The hailstones were, however, small in size. The clouds to the south of Marshallville were reported as very threatening indeed, and it was feared that that section had been visited by a very destructive storm.

Unjust Railroad Discriminations.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The inquiry is frequently made, why all this opposition from the people of southwest Georgia against the Central railroad management, and is it true that the rates of freight charged the people in that section are greater than those charged by the leading roads in other sections of the state?

In order to answer these queries in a perfectly fair manner, the writer has taken the trouble to collect the local freight tariffs of the various roads in the state, and will give the comparative figures for like classes of freights as charged by the Central, with like classes and like distances by other roads. Heretofore when odious comparisons have been made of freight rates, the answer has been that there were competing lines, which forced these quoted rates out of their true channel, and the comparisons were consequently unfair. The rates now quoted will be the local rates on each road, where the powers that be exercise supreme control, and there has been heretofore nought to make them ashamed or afraid. After reading these comparative figures, the public will know for themselves why the southwest Georgia people continue their opposition to the management of the Central road, and whether or no extortion is practiced upon them by said management:

Central railroad, Macon to Americus, 70 miles, first class	$ 81
Atlanta and West Point railroad, Atlanta to LaGrange, 72 miles, first class	50
Excess of Central over Atlanta and West Point railroad	30
Central railroad, Macon to Montezuma, 48 miles, first class	75
Atlanta and West Point railroad, Atlanta to Grantville, 52 miles, first class	45
Excess of Central over Atlanta and West Point railroad	30
Central railroad, Macon to Byron, 17 miles, freight on flour per barrel	10
Atlanta and West Point railroad, Atlanta to Fairburn, 18 miles, fertilizers per 100 lbs	6

These three illustrations show an average overcharge of the Central over the Atlanta and West Point railroad of 65 per cent. Lest it might be said that certain classes were selected out for the purpose of making these comparisons, we will illustrate further:

Central railroad, Macon to Americus, 70 miles, first six classes aggregate	$3 15
Atlanta and West Point railroad, Atlanta to LaGrange, 72 miles, first six classes aggregate	2 33
Aggregate overcharge of Central over Atlanta and West Point railroad 35 per cent	82
Central railroad, Macon to Americus 70 miles, first class	80
Western and Atlantic railroad, Atlanta to Calhoun, 79 miles first class	42
Excess of Central over Western and Atlantic railroad	38
Central railroad—Macon, to Montezuma, 48 miles, first class	75
Western and Atlantic railroad—Atlanta to Kingston, 56 miles, first class	35
Excess of Central railroad over Western and Atlantic railroad	40
Central railroad—Macon to Seago, 8 miles, fertilizers	10
Western and Atlantic railroad—Atlanta to Bolton, 8 miles, fertilizers	4
	6

Average overcharge of the Central over Western and Atlantic railroad 103 per cent, on above three illustrations.

Central railroad—Macon to Montezuma, 48 miles, first six classes aggregate	$2 88
Western and Atlantic railroad—Atlanta to Cartersville, 49 miles, first six classes aggregate	1 58
Average overcharges of Central railroad over Western and Atlantic railroad 82 per cent	$1 30
Central railroad, Macon to Butler, 50 miles, first class	75
Georgia railroad, Atlanta to Social Circle, 52 miles, first class	27
Excess of Central railroad over Georgia railroad	48
Central railroad, Macon to Butler, 50 miles, freight on corn per 100 pounds	23
Georgia railroad, Atlanta to Social Circle, 52 miles, freight on corn per 100 pounds	12
Excess of Central railroad over Georgia railroad	11
Central railroad, Macon to Butler, 50 miles, freight on flour per barrel	50
Georgia railroad, Atlanta to Social Circle, 52 miles, freight on flour per barrel	32
Excess of Central railroad over Georgia railroad	18

Average overcharge of Central over Georgia railroad per above three illustrations, 109 per cent.

Central railroad, Macon to Butler, 50 miles, first 6 classes aggregate	$2 88
Georgia railroad, Atlanta to Social Circle, 52 miles, first 6 classes aggregate	1 31
Average overcharges of Central railroad over Georgia railroad, 120 per cent	$1 57
Central railroad, Macon to Fort Valley, 29 miles, first class	70
Air-Line, Atlanta to Suwannee, 31 miles, first class	30
Excess of Central railroad over Air-Line	40
Central railroad, Fort Valley to Macon, 29 miles, corn per 100 pounds	20
Air-Line, Atlanta to Suwannee, 31 miles, corn per 100 pounds	13
Excess of Central railroad over Air-Line	7
Central railroad, Macon to Seago, 8 miles, flour per 100 pounds	20
Air-Line, Atlanta to Goodwyns, 11 miles, flour per 100 pounds	10
Excess of Central railroad over Air-Line	10

Average overcharge of Central over Air-Line per above three illustrations 110 per cent.

Central railroad, Macon to Oglethorpe, 50 miles, first 6 classes aggregate	2 88
Air-Line, Atlanta to Gainesville, 56 miles, first 6 classes aggregate	1 66

Average overcharge of Central railroad over Air-Line, 73 per cent.

Central railroad, Macon to Seago, 8 miles, flour per 100 pounds	1 22
Macon and Brunswick railroad, Macon to Reid's, 8 miles, flour per 100 pounds	12
Excess of Central railroad over Macon and Brunswick railroad	29
Central railroad, Macon to Oglethorpe, 50 miles, fertilizers per 100 pounds	15
Macon and Brunswick railroad, Macon to Eastman, 56 miles, fertilizers per 100 pounds	8
Excess of Central railroad over Macon and Brunswick railroad	7

Average overcharge of Central railroad over Macon and Brunswick railroad, 96 per cent

Central railroad, Macon to Oglethorpe, 50 miles, first 6 classes aggregate	2 73
Macon and Brunswick railroad, Macon to Buzzard Roost, 25 miles, first 6 classes aggregate	2 01

Average overcharge Central over Macon and Brunswick railroad, 36 per cent

	72

In a future article we will give further comparative figures showing that these are about the average differences in local freights to all points of Central railroad. The above figures speak for themselves as to whether or not the present local tariffs of the Central railroad amount to extortion. When compared with rates paid by citizens of the state to other lines of roads, nearly all of which make money at their lower rates, and pay dividends to their stockholders.

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

News and Gossip From the old World.

PARIS, August 21.—The Grand hotel was sold to-day for 854,400 pounds.

The "Union" and "Civilization" deny that DeChambord intends going to England or Switzerland.

BERLIN, August 21.—The nomination of Herr Von Forkenbeck, late president of the reichstag, as a life member of the upper Prussian chamber was at the unanimous recommendation of the municipality of Berlin.

LONDON, August 21.—The News' Paris correspondent reports that thirty-five hundred pilgrims have started for Lourdes. This is double the number in last year's pilgrimage.

The Times' Bucharest correspondent thinks it is probable that when the Bulgarian national assembly is convoked the Bulgarian ministry will be impeached for violating the constitution.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says the Russian and English commissioners have seriously differed relative to the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, each disputing the accuracy of the others maps. Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, has suspended for a moment the negotiations, which were proceeding at St. Petersburg on this subject.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says that some persons put the number of cruisers, for the construction of which in America Russia is negotiating, as high as 22, but 5 or less seems to be the more probable number.

A correspondent of the Times writes that John Baldwin Buckstone, the famous comedian and author, for many years a lessee and manager of the Haymarket theater suffered a second paralytic seizure a few days ago, and is now probably on his death bed, and that he is in destitute circumstances.

The Standard announces semi-officially that England is the only power which has not been invited to send officers to witness the great Russian military manouvers commencing Monday the 25th instant.

A Standard's Paris dispatch says it is reported that M. Gambetta will visit England during the recess of the assembly, and will be the guest of Sir Charles Dilke.

Joseph Octave DeSepeirre, a Belgian historian, antiquary and writer of Macer onic literature, is dead. He was in his 76th year. He was formerly in the diplomatic service of Belgium.

The rains in England continue and a renewal of the overflow of rivers is reported this morning from Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire.

ODESSA, August 21.—Judgments of the military tribunal in the case of the nihilists, whose trials terminated on the 17th inst., have been published. Five men were sentenced to be hanged; one woman to exile in Siberia, and twenty-two other prisoners to ten years of penal servitude.

ATHENS, August 21.—A royal decree has been issued calling out eight thousand men of the second class territorial army, and the king has postponed his intended autumn tour.

Our First Bale.

Atlanta's first bale of cotton reached here yesterday from J. W. Ragland, of Troup county, consigned to Hightower & Hallman and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the bale was sold at auction in front of the produce exchange by Davenport P. Ellis to the Atlanta cotton factory for fourteen cents per pound. The bidding was quite spirited until Mr. Kimball arrived at which time all of the bidders took back seats, knowing that Kimball had come after the cotton, no matter to what price it was run up. The bale classed strict low middling. Mr. Kimball will manufacture the bale into cloth and will probably ship the goods to New York at an early day.

The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line will forward the goods to New York free of charge.

It looks like Mr. Kimball means business in buying the first bale of this season for the factory. After the sale Mr. Kimball presented to Major Cummings a sample of cloth made yesterday at the mill. The sample was branded "Atlanta Mills" with the letter "A" underneath.

A Bullet Through His Head.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHETOPA, KAS., August 19.—A detail of eight soldiers, which left Vinita, Indian Territory, in search of Captain Secrist, a mail contractor who has been missing three weeks, found his body, with a large bullet wound in his head and nearly eaten up by wolves, 180 miles southwest of Vinita. While the soldiers were there a gang of 50 desperadoes in the hills in the neighborhood sent them word that if they wanted to see them to come on. The soldiers found no trail of the three men who accompanied Secrist, and the supposition is that they were also murdered.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., August 20, 1879

Jos Huff, Macon, Ga; E P Howell, city; J T Webster, Washington; S Ambs, St Louis; B F Moore, Edgewood; M C Wilcox, Milledgeville; Richard Bennett Lally, Jacksonville, Fla; Penney, Cartersville, Georgia; Ernest Merriwether, Greensboro; J D Clarke, city; J G Reynolds, Covington; E Burkham, Baltimore; Jno C Sage, city; R G Oates, Barnesville, Penn; H Hoxby, Sumter, S C; C O Nesbit, Charlotte; William Bruce, Warm Springs; J C Moore, Smyrna; Wm Simon, New York; McCord, Fairburn; D A Venable, Atlanta; J Anderson, Newnan; W J Brown, Augusta; Nelson Tift, N T Tift, Albany; G Cadle, jr, Alabama; Z A Derbee, Philadelphia; Mrs Lyman Wells and three children, Montgomery; J T Mayo, Gibertown; Henry Hillyer, city; J A Bucker, W C Mc-Farland, Boston; Jesse Shoelberg, Savannah; H C Sheffield, Miller county; W W Ward, Jonesboro; Jno McCord, Fairburn; J J Griffin, city; A Jordan, Virginia; D R Cook, Macon; J G Longstreet, Gainesville; John R Wilder, Savannah; Mrs N S Birdsong, Montgomery; J Williamson, jr, Savannah; A A Nichols, Chattanooga; John G Pocket, McDonough; A S Roster, Covington; John M Mundy, Jonesboro.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., August 20, 1879.

Lewis Reneau, Ga; J H Rucker, Athens, Georgia; J W Harris, jr, Cartersville; Mrs Thomas Wilder, two children, Cartersville; John W Clark, Augusta; David Bukotter, Dalton, Ga; Miss Janie M Taylor, J Cooper Nesbitt, Dade county; W M Hynds, W H Inman, jr, Georgia; C T B Hewlett, Louisville, Ky; W D McCracken, Cincinnati; W B Stewart, Jonesboro; W A Russell, Bainbridge; G D Davis, Thomaston, Ga; C A Nutting, Wm B Johnson, Macon, Ga; W M Gunn, Houston county, Ga; A J Crovest, Brunswick, Ga; E M Black, Jonesboro; R C Pope, Ga; S Grabfelden, Louisville, Ky; Phil Stacy, Montgomery; Samuel Lumkin, D W Appler, Ga; Mrs T G Simmons, Macon, Ga; Judge H S Harrison, Bingwood, N C.

When the Bowels are Disordered,

No time should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most reliable and widely esteemed medicine of its class. It removes the causes of constipation, or of undue relaxation of the intestines, which are usually indications or a misdirection of the bile. When it acts as a cathartic, it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike those of a drastic purgative; and its power of assisting digestion mollifies those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal which produce first diarrhœa, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an agreeable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranquil nightly slumber are both promoted by it.

g20 d3t wed fri sun &wkyaug6

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 21, 1879.

There is no change in the bond and stock market.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta W'k's	78. 99@100
Georgia 6s	100	Atlanta City 7s	93@101
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 8s	100@107
Georgia 7s	109@110	Augusta 6s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	L. T. 110@112	Augusta City 7s	103@105
Georgia 6s L. T.	110@112	Sav. City 8s, new	67@68
So. Car. valid 6s	90@ 93	Macon City	62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Columbus City	65@ 70
Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	106@107
Mo. Pac. W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	101@103	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
		Central R. R. 7s	102@109
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	79@ 81	South Wes R. R.	100@102
Central R. R.	66@ 67	Atlanta Str't R. R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money 5@6. Exchange long 484½; short 483½. Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Evening.—Money firm at 5@6, closing at 6. Exchange steady at 484½@484¾. Governments quiet; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 105¾; four per cents 101¾. State Bonds firm.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N.W.	74¾
Erie	29¼	Preferred	97¾
Lake Shore	81¾	Rock Island	138¾
Illinois Central	86¾	Western Union	90¾
Pittsburg	118		
Sub-treasury balances:			
Coin	$130,874,362	Currency	$44,506,266

LONDON, August 21.—noon:—Consols 97 13-16. Erie 27¾. Specie decrease £24,000.

PARIS, August 21—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 95c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 21, 1879.

New York closed easy with sales of 63,000 bales; net receipts to-day amount to 3,783 bales; exports 10,468 bales, which reduces stocks down to 88,706 bales. Spots are quoted at 11¾.

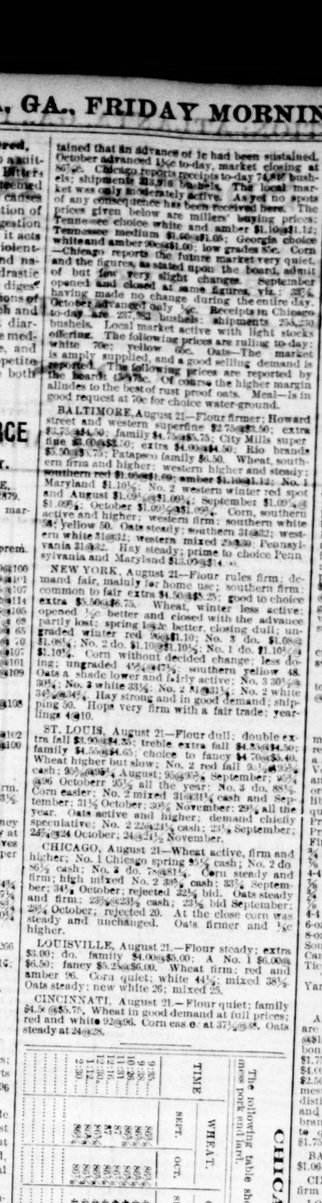
New York futures opened this morning a shade below the closing figures of yesterday. At first the tendency of the market was to advance, but at an early hour a very unsteady feeling prevailed, and by the close this evening a decline of several points was reported.

Liverpool — There was a slight decline announced on the boards to-day. Sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales, of which 8,200 bales were American.

The local futures market was rather quiet to-day.

The first bale of new cotton received in Atlanta this season arrived to-day. The bale weighed about 490 pounds, and was classed strict low middling. It was shipped by J. W. Ragland, of Troup county, to Hightower & Hallman, and was sold at auction this afternoon at 5 o'clock by J. F. Cummings & Co., of the Cotton Exchange, to the Atlanta cotton factory for 14c per pound. This was considered by all to be quite a good price, and that such a price was realized is owing largely to the liberal offer made by the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway to deliver the bale, or the products thereof, in New York free of charge. The auction was conducted by D. P. Ellis, and quite a crowd of our citizens were present, who seemed to manifest much interest in making a good sale of our first bale. In the course of a few weeks cotton will begin to roll in quite rapidly, and the cotton season will again be upon us. If Atlanta can get justice done her, her receipts the coming season will foot up larger than ever known before.

After the sale Mr. H. L. Kimball exhibited a sample of shirting manufactured by the Atlanta cotton mills, which was pronounced by experts to be as fine a specimen as can be produced by any mill.



The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, August 21, 1879.

COTTON FUTURES.

Closed easy: sales 63,000 bales.	TIME.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
	10:08		11.74@11.74	11.76@11.78	10.62@10.64	10.72@10.73	10.86@10.87	
	10:45		11.72@11.83	11.80@11.81	10.65@10.66	10.74@10.75	10.89@10.90	
	11:34		11.80@11.84	11.80@11.82	10.64@10.65	10.73@10.75	10.90@10.91	
	12:30		11.79@11.80	11.79@11.81	10.64@10.65	10.73@10.75	10.90@10.91	
	1:20		11.78@11.77	11.77@11.79	10.63@10.65	10.73@10.74	10.90@10.91	
	2:05		11.78@11.77	11.77@11.78	10.63@10.64	10.72@10.73	10.90@10.91	
	3:15		11.76@11.75	11.77@11.78	10.62@10.63	10.72@10.73	10.90@10.91	
	10:00		11.74@11.74	11.76@11.77	10.62@10.63	10.71@10.72	10.89@10.90	
	10:30				10.62@10.63	10.70@10.71	10.88@10.89	
	10:38				10.62@10.63	10.70@10.71	10.88@10.89	

CHICAGO, August 21, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	TIME.	WHEAT. SEPT.	WHEAT. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
	9:35	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	10:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	10:30	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	11:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	11:30	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	12:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	12:30	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	1:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	1:30	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	2:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	2:30	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	3:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	3:30	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60
	4:00	87½	87½	5 30	5 30	9 30	9 30	5 60	5 60

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 21—Lime—Trade continues quite good, and the present season has been one of considerable activity. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Leather—There is nothing new to report to-day. Boots and shoes are in active demand, and movements are very large. Prices are still firm both in leather and boot and shoe market. We quote no changes; hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@35.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Hides—The market is almost bare at present, though small receipts are constantly coming in. There was a large shipment of hides to New York yesterday. Local demand is good, and there is a steady demand for all that can be had here; Dry flint 11; dry salt 10 @11; wet salted 6½@7.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Wool — There is but little wool now on the market, and receipts are small. Prices keep up and the demand is steady. We quote washed 20@22c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Paper—Market steady at quotations. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2½ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6c; wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Hay—There is a very good stock now on the market, which is offered as follows: Choice Timothy $1.10; choice mixed $1.05@1.10; prime mixed $1.00@1.05; common mixed 90@95.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Plastering Hair—Market very active and sales are immense; no changes; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; lattas, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Iron Ties—There is a good inquiry for iron ties. Pieced are quoted on the board at $2.75 ₩ bale ties $2.65.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Wool very firm with a fair business; domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; th washed 9@28; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Bagging—The following prices are quoted on the board: 1¾ lbs 11c; 2lbs 11¾c.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.40@$1.05 for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, August 21—Rosin dull at $1.27½@ $1.30. Turpentine steady at 26¾.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Stock Peas—$1.10@ $1.20; no demand for white.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 80c.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Rye—In light demand at 80@90c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Bulk Meat—During the entire morning there existed a very weak feeling, and the market, which opened considerably below the closing of yesterday, reported no quotable change. About noon, however, a better feeling sprung which carried prices slightly beyond the close of yesterday's market, the gains being, for September 5 points; October 7½ points. Chicago hog receipts are growing rapidly, and to-day footed up to 18,000. The local spot market is unchanged, business continuing quite good. We quote clear ribs sides at 5¾c. Bacon—Is in good demand. The prices quoted are reported by the board: packed sugar-cured hams 10¾@11¾; shoulders 5c, scarce; bright small sides 6½@7½; plain hams, none quoted; breakfast bacon, strips, 8¾@9. Mess pork—The western markets advanced steadily with September gaining 10 points and October 8 points since the opening this morning. For further particulars see table. Lard—The western markets were a shade higher to-day. Local spots firm and unchanged; tierces, leaf, 8¾; refined 7¾@8; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9¾.

NEW YORK, August 21—Pork dull; new mess spot quoted at $8.90@9.00; September $8.75. Middles dull; long clear quoted at 5; short clear 5¼; long and short clear 5⅝. Lard opened 2½@5c lower and closed a shade stronger and quiet; prime steam, spot 5.90@5.95; September 5.87½@ 5.92½.

LOUISVILLE, August 21—Pork quiet at $10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; do keg 8¼. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4.80; clear sides 5.05. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4, clear ribs 5.15; clear sides 5⅝. Sugar-cured Hams 9@11.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Provisions firm; Mess pork $10.00. Bulk meats loose; shoulders 3½; clear rib sides 4¾; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5½. Bacon, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 6; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces ¼.

CINCINNATI, August 21—Pork quiet at $8.90. Lard in fair demand but firmer; current make 5.60. Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 3.35; short rib 4.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 9-16d; in New York at 11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for today, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain, winds mostly from southeast to northeast, stationary or higher temperature and generally lower pressure.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, August 21, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.98	76	81	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.09	76	88	S. E.	Light	.43	Fair.
Cordesana	29.77	82	52	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.81	8..	79	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.8..	2.	79	E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.92	84	75	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Mobile	29.96	6	100	E.	Fresh	.10	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.98	79	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	29.81	90	78	E.	Brisk	.04	Cloudy.
Savannah	30..	8	78	S. E.	Gent	.04	Lt. Rain

*Ten per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 21, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.98	67	94	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
11:31	30.06	81	58	E.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy
2 p. m.	29.96	82	54	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
4:56	29.95	82	59	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.99	72	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.98	76	81	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 30.005 | Maximum ther..... .83
Mean daily ther..... 75.7 | Minimum ther..... .66
Mean daily humid. 75.0 | Total rainfall..... .09

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and we to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE { CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St., RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
3m mar23,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Funeral notice—Cora Amanda Helmer.
Obituary—Louis Bensel.
Six room Cottage for Sale—G. W. Adair.
Funeral notice—Evins Presley Barry.
Funeral notice—M. W. Mahoney.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Atlanta Cadets will meet to-night. Business of importance.

J. G. SCRUTCHIN,
First Lieutenant Commanding.
aug22 d1t

OLD PLACE.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 22, 1879.

A NEGRO BRUTE.

Attempted Rape in Jack & Holland's Ice-Cream Saloon.

One of the most daring and high-handed attempts to commit rape that has ever come to our attention occurred at Jack & Holland's ice-cream saloon on Whitehall street, Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. The assailant was a negro boy by the name of William Huggins, and the party on whose person the attempt to outrage was made a white girl of eleven years, the daughter of a gentleman from Cincinnati, now in Atlanta. The scene took place in a small room adjoining the saloon. The particulars appear to be these: The little girl went to Jack & Holland's to get some ice-cream. When she entered the saloon there was no one present but the boy who attends to the wants of customers. She made known her wishes, and asked the boy what flavors he had. The negro remarked, "Come this way and I will show you." As he said this he walked to the door of a room adjoining in not to be seen and kept, followed by the little girl. When the two had entered, the negro opened some of the freezers and allowed the visitor to taste some of each variety of flavor. She selected "lemon," and told the boy to give her "ten cents worth." The negro procured a small paper box made expressly for putting up ice cream, and filled it with cream. As the girl turned to go she was roughly seized by the negro and thrown to the floor. The attempt to outrage her person was then made, and as the negro endeavored to tear her clothes from her and ravish her, the young girl screamed for help. The scream, although it was not heard by any one in the store below, had the effect of making the negro release his hold upon her, and she fled from the saloon to her house, just across the street. When she had arrived there she told her mother of what had happened at the saloon.

The mother at once notified the police of the affair, and the negro was arrested immediately and locked up in the station-house. Yesterday he was committed to jail for safe keeping, and will be tried today before Justice Butt. The negro denies every feature in the charge, and has employed a lawyer to defend him when the case is called for trial. The best information that we could gather goes to show that the negro did attempt to outrage the young and unsuspecting female. The officer who made the arrest, as well as some of the gentlemen engaged in business in the same building in which the crime was committed, are satisfied that the negro is guilty, and believe that he should be severely punished for his fiendish act.

There was considerable indignation in the community yesterday, and it is probably a good thing for the negro that he has been safely locked away where an indignant public cannot get near him. The father of the girl is in Macon looking after the interests of a carriage manufacturing firm of Cincinnati, of which he is a representative.

The Branch Road to Lawrenceville.

There will be a delegation of citizens from Lawrenceville to-day in the interest of the branch road from the Air-Line railroad to Lawrenceville. They will solicit aid from our merchants and we commend them as representatives of a worthy enterprise. The people of Gwinnett county have contributed largely to build up Atlanta and a large amount of trade from this county is transacted almost daily with our business men. It is the object of their people to have the road constructed at once. In fact the contract for grading it has been advertised and but little of the remaining money to finish it is to be taken up. We know our business men have been frequently called on lately for such enterprises. But in contributing to help our near neighbors we will have it returned to us a hundred fold.

Accident to Colonel Acton.

We are requested to announce that Col. T. M. Acton, our general traveling agent, received quite a serious injury in getting off the cars night before last at Fairburn. He miscalculated the distance from the steps of the car to the ground and fell, striking his head. He received a severe shock and has suffered considerably from it. Colonel Acton has traveled continually for twelve years for THE CONSTITUTION, and has been a faithful agent, and this is his first accident. We hope he will be on his feet again soon, but his physician requires him to remain quiet for awhile.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
8tf mar21 d&wly

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FORTY-THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 21.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN, the chaplain. The roll was called and the journal was read.

A message from the house announcing that the hour of 11 o'clock Friday had been set as the time for the reception of the portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long.

Mr. RUSSELL, in behalf of himself and Mr. CANDLER rose to a question of privilege. He sent to the SECRETARY a paper which was read. It stated that Messrs. RUSSELL and CANDLER had been on the investigating committee which had really had a great deal to do with bringing on the impeachment, and they asked to be excused from sitting as members of the court.

Messrs. CLARKE and PRESTON thought that the question was a proper one for the senate as a court and not as a legislative body. The paper was laid on the table.

Mr. CABANISS moved to reconsider the action of the senate on the military bill lost the day before. Mr. PERRY favored the motion. The motion prevailed.

Mr. HEAD moved to reconsider a bill to regulate legal advertising, which was passed the day before. Mr. HEAD made a strong speech in favor of reconsideration and argued that the bill would work hardship on a large part of the citizens of this state.

Mr. LUMPKIN opposed the motion and contended that the bill was a measure of justice and economy.

Mr. BOYD spoke in favor of the reconsideration.

Mr. FAIN favored the reconsideration though he had voted for the bill.

Mr. PRESTON opposed the motion to reconsider and said the bill was the only present hope of any relief as no other bill on the subject was pending.

Mr. HEAD replied to the objections to a reconsideration.

Mr. LUMPKIN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. On this the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 18 and the nays 23. So the motion to table was lost.

The motion to reconsider then prevailed.

The House.

The house met at 9 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair.

The roll was called, after prayer by the CHAPLAIN, and a quorum declared.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. HANKS, of Whitfield, moved that the house take up the bill to amend section 2959 of the code, for the purpose of concurring in the senate amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the action of the house ordered transmitted to the senate.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

The house thereupon resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the lease and sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

The pending question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. POLHILL, Jefferson, to prohibit the lessees of other railroads in this state from becoming interested in this road.

Mr. COX, after speaking to the amendment finally accepted it.

Mr. FORT explained why the section of the bill was so framed.

Mr. PAINE, of Chatham, asked if it was not the purpose of this bill to get control in the same hands of the entire line from Chattanooga and Brunswick and create another great monopoly?

Mr. FORT said it was not the purpose of this bill to foster any such scheme; but even if the result should be so, he preferred two masters with antagonistic interests than one whose interests were wholly to oppress the people.

Mr. POLHILL said he knew little of railroad movements. He was the enemy of no railroad, but he was the opponent of monopolies. If all shareholders in other railroads are to be excluded from participation in this lease, then all lessees of other roads should be so excluded. He understood the lessees of the State road were seeking to control an important western connection. Should they do so and then take control of this road they can dictate to and oppress the merchants and people of Georgia by one of the grandest monopolies the state has ever known. Let us take care in trying to escape Scylla that we do not fall upon Charybdis.

Mr. PAINE said he was himself satisfied that the house was determined to pass this bill anyhow, but it should not do so and save the excuse hereafter that they did not understand what they were doing. The whole object and intendment of this bill is to build up a monopoly that will not only tend to destroy the Central railroad, but the whole people of Georgia. It will create a line through the state to Jacksonville, Florida, to the great damage of the commercial interests of the state.

Mr. MYNATT, of Fulton, combatted the idea that it would create a monopoly to allow State road lessees to take an interest in this lease. I have no idea whether they want to or not. It makes no difference to me, and none to the state. The Central railroad has been building up a gigantic monopoly and are still attempting to increase their possessions and powers. They have recently offered to buy the Georgia road. But the spirit of our constitution is that parallel lines of railroads shall not fall into the same hands and control.

Mr. MATHEWS said this bill is sought to be so amended as that no citizen of the state interested in another road in the state can become interested in this road. Are we thus to discriminate against Georgians? This amendment goes further than any interest the State road can have in this road. It would prohibit the Air-Line and Georgia roads from becoming interested in this road. They cannot come into competition with it and why exclude them? We ought not to discriminate against home capital in that way.

At the request of Mr. ADAMS the amendment was read.

The question was put upon its adoption and it was lost.

Mr. RANKIN, of Gordon, proposed to amend in certain verbal particulars.

The amendments had already been made.

The amendments by Mr. COX, of Troup, were then adopted.

Section 11 was then read by the CLERK; also sections 12 and 13.

Mr. STROTHER, of Lincoln, offered to amend requiring the building of a road within two years from Augusta to Elberton, and allowing a rebate of $30,000 per annum on the lease rates after the completion of the road.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. NISBET, of Bibb—To amend section 13 by adding "or legal money of the United States" after "recognized bonds of the state of Georgia." Lost.

Mr. LIVINGSTON—To strike $1,125,000 and insert $1,024,000.

The amendment was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. MCWHORTER, of Greene—To strike out all of the latter part of the section and insert a substitute presented by himself.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Warren, moved to strike out all words in the ninth and tenth lines between the words "shall" and "have."

The amendment was rejected.

Section 14 was read.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, said that the section contemplated the appropriation of money, and it was necessary that the house go into a committee of the whole, and made a motion to that effect.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr. TURNER, of Coweta, was called to the chair.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, made the point of order that the bill originated in the senate and had not been read three times in the house. He moved to strike out the entire section.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, moved as a substitute to strike out the entire section and insert a substitute in lieu thereof, which he thought would remedy the imperfections mentioned by the gentlemen from Cobb and Sumter.

The following is the substitute: That said company who shall become the lessees of said road shall be the agents of the state for the settlement of all balances due from connecting roads to the said Macon and Brunswick road to other connecting railroads. And in case there is any balance in favor of the said Macon and Brunswick railroad it shall be collected and paid into the state treasury by such agent who shall report to the governor all the facts attending such collection. And in case there shall be any balance due connecting roads by said Macon and Brunswick railroad such agent shall report to the governor the amount so due with all the facts relative thereto, and should the governor on examination therein approve said claim such agent shall pay the same to the connecting roads to which it is due and out of the rent due the state from such agent from the lease of said Macon and Brunswick railroad, and all other outstanding or floating debts and liabilities of said Macon and Brunswick railroad contracted or made between the time the said railroad became the property of the state and the time said lease is made shall be presented to the governor in writing by or before the next meeting of the general assembly, before which said claims shall be laid by the governor for appropriate action thereon, and should any cause be pending in the courts of this state in which said Macon and Brunswick road is a party, it should proceed to a legal termination, just as though said lease had not been made.

The committee rose and reported the substitute back with the recommendation that it take the place of section 13 of the act.

Objections were found to the substitute by Messrs. MATHEWS, of Talbot, and PHILLIPS, of Cobb, when Mr. MILLER offered an amendment to the substitute. The substitute was rejected.

The report of the committee was not agreed to and the substitute was lost.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, then moved to strike out the entire section, which motion prevailed.

To section 15 Mr. ANDERSON, of Pulaski, offered the following amendment, which was adopted, to and after "Georgia:" "It shall not be competent for the governor to appoint any person such commissioner who is the owner of any stock or bond in any line of railroad in Georgia competing with the Macon and Brunswick railroad, or who may be directly or indirectly in the employment of such competing line.

Mr. ADAMS, of Chatham, offered a section, to be known as section 14, which provided that the act shall not go into effect until sixty days after its passage, and during that time the governor shall endeavor to sell the railroad for $1,125,000.

Mr. ADAMS called for the yeas and nays upon his amendment, which call was sustained. The result was yeas 30, nays 103.

A message from the senate was received announcing that body sitting in readiness to receive the managers to conduct the impeachment of Washington L. Goldsmith.

Mr. RANKIN, of Gordon, called for the previous question, which call was sustained and the question ordered.

The report of the committee, which was favorable to the passage of the bill, was agreed to.

The question, then, as to the passage of the bill.

Upon this Mr. MCWHORTER, of Green, called for the previous question, which call was sustained.

During the calling of the yeas and nays Mr. HALL stated that he was paired with Mr. GAMMAGE, of Macon, now on leave of absence. Were he present he would vote "aye," and he (Mr. HALL) would vote "no."

The result of the vote was, ayes 117, nays 26. The bill was passed by the requisite constitutional majority.

Mr. YANCEY, of Clarke—A resolution that seats on the floor be tendered physicians during memorial services of Dr. Crawford W. Long. The resolution prevailed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Richmond, moved to take up house bill to create board of police commissioners of Augusta for the purpose of concurring in senate amendments. The motion prevailed and the amendment concurred in.

The house adjourned until 3:30 p.m.

CRAWFORD W. LONG.

Carpenter's Portrait of the Discoverer of Surgical Anæsthesia.

This portrait is now at the capitol in position for the presentation and reception ceremonies. In our remarks on this admirable work of art yesterday, we were only able to speak of its mechanical construction and of the general effect produced on the observer merely as a composition, regardless of tone, color and artistic details which fill in and make the difference in artistic merit and intrinsic value of one picture over another.

We now repeat with some extension what we said in regard to Mr. Carpenter's really great work yesterday, as there was an unfinished paragraph which we wish to complete, so as to fully give expression to the meaning intended. The composition of the picture is striking and admirably handled. The figure of the subject, sitting in an easy, graceful and thoughtful attitude is life-size, Dr. Long having been full six feet high in his life-time. The left arm and hand resting on a table, on which is the fourth volume of Johnson's cyclopedia, originated by and dedicated to the late Horace Greeley. The fingers are between the leaves of the book. To the left on the same table stands a transcript of Paul du Bois's famous bust of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the "historian of anæsthesia and the founder of the Woman's hospital of the state of New York. The right-hand falls gracefully over the arm of the chair on which the figure sits holding a roll of manuscript on which appears the words "History of the Discovery of Anæsthesia." There is a massive and severe simplicity about Mr. Carpenter's composition well adapted to his subject which comes within the domain of historic portraiture. The hands are remarkably well articulated, and give the beholder the idea, in a proper light and at a proper distance, the impression that they stand out from the canvass.

The head has all the fullness, vigor of outline and life-like expression so desirable in a work of this kind. The open, frank blue, honest, unshrinking eyes, the firm lips and mouth, the mild yet resolute observant expression of the whole face tell of a life of tender solicitude and hard work at the bedside of the sick, all of which are declared to have been the distinctive characteristics of the great physician, discoverer and benefactor of his kind, in his useful and busy life-time are all very fine, artistic, natural and effective.

The pose is free, unconscious and gives the impression of earnest yet kindly preoccupation which is very interesting and touching, when the real character of the subject is considered.

The coloring is unusually good and is superior in this portrait to Carpenter's great painting "The First Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation" by President Lincoln, which was purchased by Mrs. Thompson for the handsome sum of $25,000—$20,000 of which was paid down, and $5,000 of which still remains due the artist.

Mr. Lincoln, having expressed a wish that this picture should find a permanent home in the national capitol, as a part of the record of his most eventful and memorable administration—the picture having been painted by Mr. Carpenter in the old congressional dining room in the white house, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Lincoln and the members of his cabinet, who surround him in the picture.

Mr. Carpenter was a prime favorite with the ever to be lamented martyr president—a kindred and congenial spirit, he being one of the most devoted, kind, generous and self-sacrificing of men. Nothing could be more instructive, or delightful, than the details of their intimacy. Also, with Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward and other members of the cabinet, as detailed in "Six Months at the White House," a book replete with details of domestic life, personal peculiarities, habits and surroundings of the most large hearted, tender souled and admirable man and statesman that the world has ever known.

Mrs. Thompson a woman of means, on learning of this wish, from the artist, at once determined that it should be carried into effect, and as a beginning purchased the picture from Mr. Carpenter for $20,000 with the single proviso that if it was accepted by the nation the price should be $25,000, that sum having been recommended by Mr. Charles Sumner in a report to the senate in his lifetime.

The picture was accepted by the nation and no Georgian or citizen of the united nation can ever forget the occasion, February 13th, 1878, the birthday of Mr. Lincoln, when both houses adjourned and assembled in the great hall of the representatives to listen to the presentation address of Mr. Garfield and the wonderful reception address of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens for the nation—a speech more remarkable, patriotic and memorable than was ever delivered since the foundation of the government based on the union of the sovereign states.

This scene in which the emblem masking the destruction of the cause which brought on the war—slavery received by the vice-president of the "seceding states" in behalf of the whole reunited nation, was a subject for a painter's highest skill, and I am happy to say that Mr. Carpenter has been commissioned to place it fittingly on canvass. Mr. Stephens now at the north, has been engaged to sit to Mr. Carpenter, while in New York, before the re-assembling of congress, after the return from Europe of Dr. J. Marion Sims, early in September next, whose guest Mr. Stephens is to be while his portrait is being painted.

This digression has been indulged in because it must be more than ordinarily interesting to all southern men—the facts having been incidentally learned in a conversation with Mr. H. L. Stuart, while on a drive to call on Senator Gordon, a few days, since.

We forbear further criticism of the picture now, and we leave the people to see and judge of its merits for themselves, only remembering that we heartily thank Mr. Carpenter for painting so good a picture and Mr. Stuart for giving us the opportunity of seeing and commenting on it, as we have done.

"SIX MONTHS IN THE WHITE HOUSE."

This little book of Mr. Carpenter's will be read with absorbing and ever present interest and instruction by endless generations of students and statesmen. What would we not give to have such a record as Cyrus, Alexander and Cæsar? When the great tomes of the philosophy and history of Mr. Lincoln's time are buried in cobwebs and forgotten, except by the book worm, this book will be a current hand-book on the tables and shelves of all interested in public affairs the world over.

Special Announcement!

We will continue till first September to offer Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' Hosiery, Dress Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, and many other desirable lines of goods throughout our stock at prices that will meet the approval of EVERY customer in need of anything in our line.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS. We have in store an immense stock of Black Silks that cannot be BOUGHT in market now for the price we can sell them at. A new assortment of all New Fall and Winter Shades in Colored Silks. VERY CHEAP.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our stock of Carpets has been within the past six weeks filled with fresh new patterns of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Really beautiful goods. We are selling them rapidly. Call and examine this stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We will, about the first of September, change the position of our Shoe Store. Real Bargains can be had in this department till that time. Call and examine our stock. It will be FAVORABLE TO YOUR INTEREST.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

454 aug10 dtf

MRS. DR. LONG AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The venerable Judge William Ezzard accompanied Mrs. Dr. Long to the executive mansion yesterday morning on a first visit to the portrait of her deceased husband. Mrs. Colquitt alone entered the room where the portrait stands and witnessed the first meeting of the living wife and the dead husband of her youth, restored by art to her on the silent yet speaking canvas. After the first thrill of emotion had subsided and natural tears had fallen Mrs. Long resumed a good degree of composure and carefully examined the details of the picture.

She at once noticed the introverted expression of the eyes as being very remarkable in their expression to that she had often noticed in her husband when forgetting himself in thought and was unconscious of outward objects.

Mrs. Long expressed herself as greatly pleased and as being more than satisfied with faithfulness and artistic handling of the details of the picture.

DINNER AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Mrs. Colquitt sent an urgent request to Mr. H. L. Stuart, now at the Kimball house, to dine en-famille at the executive mansion with Mrs. Long and daughters, Senator Gordon and wife and his excellency and family. The occasion was very enjoyable and unusually interesting, and one that will be memorable indeed to Mrs. Long, the honored guest of the commonwealth. The party sat down at 7 p.m. The repast was followed by music and conversation until nearly 10 o'clock.

PRESENTATION CEREMONIES.

The family of the late Dr. Crawford W. Long, the family of the governor, United States Senators Gordon and Hill and their wives, judges of the supreme court and their wives, the medical profession and their wives, alumni of the university and their wives, state senators and their wives and the wives of representatives, will please assemble in the governor's reception room, five minutes before 11 o'clock a. m., to-day, so as to march, in procession with his excellency the governor and Mr. H. L. Stuart, the generous donor of the portrait, to attend the presentation ceremonies in the hall of the house of representatives.

O. H. PAULL,
T. H. MILNER,
B. C. YANCEY,
Committee of arrangements of H. of R.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

The alumni of the university now in the city are respectfully and earnestly invited, together with the medical profession, to meet in the hall of representatives after the presentation ceremonies and the adjournment of the house to take action and appoint a committee for procuring the statues of Long and Oglethorpe for the national galleries and other matters of importance.

JOHN B. GORDON,
B. C. YANCEY,
H. V. M. MILLER,
B. H. HILL, and others.

THE ATHENS DELEGATION.

A committee consisting of Mayor J. H. Rucker, Alderman E. R. Hodgson, Alderman G. Jacobs, Alderman F. W. Lucas, Dr. H. H. Carlton, Dr. James Camak, Major Lamar Cobb and Geo. D. Thomas, Esq., under the auspices of the city government of Athens, arrived at the Kimball house last night on the Air-Line train to be present at the presentation ceremonies of the portrait of Dr. Crawford Long to-day. They were joined at Harmony Grove by the Hon. W. Glenn, who represents the town of Jefferson, in which Dr. Long first commenced to practice. These gentlemen will represent the city of Athens and take part in the ceremonies to-day. They were accompanied by Mr. E. C. Long, eldest son, Miss Eugenia Long and Miss Emma M. Long, daughters of the distinguished doctor, and by Mrs. H. H. Carlton.

The committee from Athens will call on Mr. Stuart to-day and extend to him the hospitalities of their city. It is probable that he will return with them on the afternoon train and will be met at Athens by a large number of officials and citizens.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Work of the Mississippi River Commission.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Mississippi river improvement commission met again to-day, and heard the reports of the committees appointed yesterday. The committee on statistics and information submitted a plan providing for a full report by competent officers upon the trade and commerce of the Mississippi valley, to be in readiness by the time the commission is prepared to begin work. The committee to which was entrusted the preparation of the plan of operations for the ensuing year submitted a report providing for the filling up of the gaps in the existing surveys between Cairo and the head of the passes, so as to complete the official survey of the whole river, also for making the borings and sediment observations at the necessary points and for the gauging of the stream. The reports of both of the commissioners after full consideration and discussion were adopted. It is expected that Lieutenant Smith's leach of engineer corps will be designated by the secretary of war as permanent secretary of the commission. He will be his executive officer with headquarters at St. Louis, and will be under the immediate direction of a local committee chosen from western members, and will be entrusted with the disbursements of funds appropriated for the use of the commission. No selections have been made for any subordinate positions. The commission adjourned this afternoon to meet at St. Louis on the 20th of November next.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad.

TORONTO, August 21.—A special cablegram from London to the Globe says the colonial secretary has not found it advisable to recommend a guarantee for the Canadian Pacific railway extension desired by Sir John McDonald, but imperial support may be given to the proposed extention in another form. Part of the correspondence laid before Sir Michael Hicks Beach suggested the appointment of an imperial commissioner to act in conjunction with the dominion commission and to have charge of the lands hypothecated for the construction of the railway. The amount of money required to complete the line to Red river is estimated at $18,000,000. A new loan may be obtained by the Canadian government even without the imperial guarantee, on the strength to its financial position if the imperial commissioner should take part in the administration of lands or revenues upon which the loan will be based.

Among the Wrecks.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—The tug Annie Bell, from the lower Chesapeake, arrived today and brought up Captain William Donnelly and two of the crew of the schooner John O. Henry, of Philadelphia, wrecked in the gale of Monday last. They were rescued by the German ship Agra, after having clung to the topmast all night. Mrs. Donnelly died in the rigging, where she was lashed, and from which her body was recovered and buried on Gwynn's island. Among the wrecks in the gale of Monday in the Chesapeake bay was the three-masted schooner Jennie A. Shepard, from Haven, for New Haven. Jacob A. Edgell, a brother of the captain, was washed overboard and drowned. John R. Harrington, first mate, was twice washed overboard but was rescued.

First Bales.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LAGRANGE, August 21.—Hightower & Hallman: We ship to-day by express our first bale of new cotton. Sell on arrival.

J. W. RAGLAND & Co.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BARNESVILLE, August 21.—Barnesville received her first bale of new cotton to-day, raised by James T. Rose, of Upton county. It weighed 577 pounds and was delivered to Bloodworth, Hunt & Co's. warehouse and bought by W. R. Murphy at fifteen cents.

The New French Cable.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—A London correspondent of the Courier says: The last telegraphic communication from the steamer Farraday engaged in laying the new French cable, was received here on the 14th of August. The Farraday was then experiencing heavy weather, and it is presumed that the cable had to be cut to ease the ship. It is hoped however that the end was buoyed in which case it can be easily be recovered.

THE TRAIN WRECKERS.

Arrest of the Parties Who Stoned an Air-Line Train.

Detective W. L. Jones reached this city yesterday from Belton where he has been to arrest a number of negroes who a few days since bombarded a passenger train of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. In the bombardment, a notice of which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION a few days since, Mrs. Phil. Sims, wife of one of the conductors of that road, was struck with a rock and painfully wounded. Mr. Jones, after considerable detective work, arrested five negro men and one negro woman, charging them with the crime. The negroes were carried before a justice of the peace at Belton and a preliminary trial held. Three of the negroes were sent to jail to await trial, and the other two were made to give a bond for their appearance when called upon to answer the charge on a final hearing. The negroes jailed are incarcerated at Gainesville. The negroes were represented by attorneys and the prosecution was managed by an attorney employed by the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railroad. Detective Jones informs us that the evidence against the negroes is of the strongest character, and that there is no doubt but that when the final trial is had convictions will follow in each case.

An Acworth Jubilee.

ACWORTH, GA., August 21.—This has been a gala day in Acworth. The occasion, the annual celebration of the Acworth grange and feast day for the farmers of Cobb and adjoining counties. At an early hour the crowd began to assemble from all directions and by every conceivable conveyance, and by 11 o'clock the beautiful grove adjoining the town was crowded with hundreds of the stalwart sons of Cobb and Cherokee and equally as many of the fair sex. Father and grandfather, mother and grandmother, brother, sister, ad infinitum, which means the fairest, and fosiest, and prettiest babies, of which it is possible to conceive, miles of wagons were crowded with loads of welcome to enjoy the occasion and extend a happy greeting to all. After the usual preliminary exercises were over the master announced speaking in order. Hon. Wm. H. Felton was expected, but from some unknown cause failed to put in an appearance. Mr. Frank Gordon, of the Southern Planter and Grange, was introduced as first speaker and orator in chief of the occasion. Being a young man of apparently retiring demeanor, few expected anything more than might emanate from the cultured pen of a cultured editor. But Mr. Gordon soon proceeded his audience and in a plain, clear and forcible speech of about and hour's length, proved himself master of the situation and capable of imparting instruction to the most skilled in that department in which his avocations lies. After taking his seat an intelligent old farmer was heard to say, "Well, that's a speech which, for excellence of thought and strength of delivery, any speaker in the state might be proud." Mr. Gordon is a gentleman of unquestionable ability, and if spared will certainly win distinction as an orator and wear with ease the fair fame and dignity that has ever attached to the name of Gordon.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Atlanta, who although called upon unexpectedly, nevertheless delivered a speech of considerable length, abounding in sound sense, good advice, and practical hits. The doctor's theory was good and true throughout, but its practice on the part of his hearers would enhance greatly the agricultural interests of this community and the state at large. The speaking over, dinner was announced, and such a dinner! I cannot enlarge here. In the language of the preacher, it would be vanity and vexation of spirit. There was simply everything that the heart could wish or the appetite crave. All enjoyed it, even the babies, and it may not be amiss to remark in conclusion that the babies seemed to inspire both speakers. The first named speaker, looking with the eye of envy on a crowing cherub before him, burst out in an eloquent apostrophe to it, while the reverend doctor urged a higher standard of education among our farmers as a means to insure happiness and put money in the pocket, coupling this possession in attaining happiness with one other, and that other the possession of a bouncing baby in the cradle, and a beautiful wife to rock it. Towards evening the crowd dispersed, amply satisfied with the pleasures of the day.

Cond.

The Committee on Rules.

LONG BRANCH, August 21.—The committee on the revision of the rules of the house of representatives in session at Elberon hotel during the past ten days, have nearly completed their labors. The report of the committee will be presented at the meeting of congress next December. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who during several previous sessions of congress has insisted on a general revision of the rules of the house is here, and has taken an active part in the present work of the committee. The main result of the committee's revisory labors if adopted, will be to give the majority of the house complete control of its business at all times. The morning hour will be devoted exclusively to the reception of the reports from the committees in regular order, which will be referred and printed without debate and are not to come back on a motion of reconsideration. All matters of legislation will then come up for debate and action in regular order on the proper calendar. This modification is recommended to prevent the morning hour from being exhausted by debate on any one report, and to facilitate the reception of the committee reports without interfering with the regular business of the house.

An Earthquake Shock.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., August 21.—A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt here at 2:58 this evening.

NIAGARA, N. Y., August 21.—There was a severe shock of an earthquake here at three o'clock this evening.

Dispatches from Port Dalhousie, Thorold, Willand, Allanburg, Beansville, and Port Robinson, Canada, report a severe shock of an earthquake about three o'clock this morning.

Sir Rowland Hill.

LONDON, August 21.—The health of Sir Rowland Hill, ex-secretary to the general postoffice, and the originator of the plan for the uniform penny postage system, has been failing for some months. Last night his condition became critical, and he now lies at the point of death. Sir Rowland is in his 85th year.

The Sutro Tunnel.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—The Sutro tunnel company has started another lateral tunnel, running northwardly, at a point 12,000 feet from the entrance, and new gold assays of gold and silver are obtained. This is in the tunnel company's ground which extends 2,000 feet in that direction.

A Tramp Did it.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, August 21.—J. W. Cotton, a station agent and grocer at Williamsburg station, on the Kansas Pacific road, near this city, was murdered to-day by a tramp while in the act of getting food to supply the tramp's wants.

The Fall Races.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—The list of entries for the fall races of the Nashville bloodhorse association which closed on the 15th inst., was completed to-day. All the stakes are well filled, and a lively meeting is anticipated.

Buried at Sea.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The schooner Annie Lewis, from Savannah, arrived August 18. The steward, Jas. Hall, died and was buried at sea. The same day in a strong gale she lost her main boom and gaff with rigging attached, and the main sail.

Another Bright Spirit.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FALL RIVER, August 21.—Another mill treasurer, George H. Eddy, of Flint mill, resigned to-day, $15,000 short in his accounts, as the result of speculation in cotton.

The Louisville Jockeys.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—The Louisville jockey club has not disbanded, merely having decided to omit the fall meeting. The spring meeting will take place according to arrangements.

Mail Delivery.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The contract for the delivery of mail matter between the post-office and depots in New Orleans, was awarded to W. J. James at $4,878. In Richmond, Va., to James Sweeny, at $1,176.

Barksdale Released.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., August 21.—J. A. Barksdale was released to-day on a $1,500 bond, the prosecution agreeing and examination waived.

The Revival at Trinity.

The revival in Trinity is still in progress. Prayer meeting every morning at 9 and preaching at night at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

BIG CASES DECIDED.

Some Good News for Job Manipulators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.—The secretary of state has rendered and the president has approved the decision in the two cases of the American citizens against the Mexican government, known as the Weil and La Abra cases. The Weil case is a claim for the value of nineteen hundred bales of cotton, said to have been seized and appropriated in Mexico, and the La Abra claim is for damages resulting from the action of the Mexican authorities in driving the La Abra company away from its mines in Durango. The award was made by the umpire of mixed claims and commissions, giving an aggregate sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars to the claimants. The Mexican government petitioned for a rehearing on the plea of newly discovered evidence of the fraudulent nature of the claims. Secretary Evarts decides that a new trial is not required by the considerations of law or justice, but inasmuch as there does seem to be evidence of fraud, he recommends that the president bring the subject to the attention of congress, which has power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and ask it to make a full investigation.

The American Bar Association.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SARATOGA, August 21.—At the opening of the session of the American bar association to-day, E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, delivered an address on the "Rise and Progress of Constitutional Law in the United States." Allen Butler, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform, presented a report, closing with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association it is greatly to be desired that action be taken by the several states, through proper and concurrent legislation, to secure uniformity in the ackn